The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1882—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TAGE.

a Quiet One in Circles.

iven in Chicago Week.

he Past Week.
y enough in the way for the Chicago pub- k, and as a rule the various houses has f artistic excellence verly's is entitled to of the fact that playing at Hooley's. Messrs. Aldrich and nt play, and by rea- its proper presenta- of much earnest ing to the task years, they have suc- e of the best-drilled seen in this city for being that in "My by this company, one y presented in so life- ner that to go away ointed or unsatisfied

gement has been a well that this should an actress of merit—perhaps—and applies sly to the hard work of ter she has reaped the she has always in the friend and a gener- ould occur to Janau- thers, that she is no ain lines of dramatic reluctant to abandon. fact, the assumption of *Queen Mary* Janauschek's age osely upon the ridicu- know better than any er delivery of the lines of any character does r presentation of the e wig on Janauschek, rally in a juvenile man- a *Queen Mary*. The th hated and put to autiful, and it is folly in the limits of possi- o successfully assume cription. nd Opera-House has ring the past week, ement of Mr. Macau- e so successful, from iew, as his previous ich he appears as the in the way of mereto- ction to commend it, t a first-class Yankee who have seen Den-

evening the most suc- ver played by her in ng crowded at nearly ile on more than one urned away. Should this little lady as it s this season will be ity of $100,000.

a Carpenter.
C. W. Couldock, was be a carpenter. He ther's shop from the d until his 14th year, hen referring to the n yet make a sash or t as good as the best opos of this boast a G. Bernard, manager company, in which *ston Kirke*. Mr. Ber- effect that Couldock brag in the Southern ay during a recent en- n a young Irishman ter-shop on the next e cigars that the "old nor," as the "Hazel him, could not do so as make a boy's sled. bet," said the veteran, ry. I ain't had a say in fifty years to work re old friends, and I with them all right." g of Couldock, the ger John W. Norton, ouse, St. Louis, John *ost-Dispatch*, and one o the shop. Old Coul- coat, put on his specs the lumber, and to the light of all present, in t a strong, old-time, the little son of one of Southern Hotel now w, hammer, and plane race, and as he turned last finishing touches, he remarked to the you'll pay for the to the others, said: man is good for some- ctime. I think if by fall on the stage I enter," and he laughed e.

d Announcements.
to the American pub- gymnasts, will appear k in "Le Voyage en etch written especially ay their peculiar tal-

ew play, "The White st interpretation April orgie Cayvan, Emma rick, Walter Lennox, Scanlan, and Winston of a white girl who d is sold into slavery; turns out to be happy ement.

Union Square Theatre, d Frederic de Belle- three seasons at a y. He will share the Square with Charles ded to remain where re at least.

of the season at the nd for securing which redit, will be "Youth," ed for the first time in ning. It is a scenic , and in New York has In this city it will be ton Theatre company, e cast being Maurice L. Griffiths, John T. r, Charles Rolfe, S. E. h, Kate Meek, Edith Maeder, Helen Leigh,

ating a trip to Europe, mbine business and well-known theatrical ls in Chicago, but who was confined to his week by sickness, but in. Mr. Hill's latest ment for five years of ung man who made a lay not long ago. Mr. Europe, where he will , and then star in a en for him. week "Uncle Tom's preceded by a variety h the Karls, acrobats; and dances; McGlone nk Lawton, musical es Glinden, banjoist,

ce of Chicago's popu- will be tendered a by her friends at Cen- day evening, March 30, the Amaranth Dra- other leading socie-

whose "Frits" is f the land to the other, this week, commen- ng. He will present his popularity is such f a good business be-

Luxury.
s well as a necessity ways be upon the toilet the taste and senses e perfume, and give uses.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

CARPETS.

"Special Designs."

"PRICES"

"Always the Lowest."

Wiltons,
Axminsters,
Moquettes,
Brussels,
Three-Ply,
Ingrains,
Mattings,
Linoleum,
Oil Cloths,

In all the newest colorings. Many unique designs patented by us unobtainable elsewhere.

Special Estimates for furnishing

HOTELS, STEAMBOATS,

Etc., Etc.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1882.

To John Marder, Esq.:

At a meeting of citizens of the Twelfth Ward it was unanimously resolved "That we request John Marder, Esq., to become an independent candidate for Alderman at the ensuing April election," and the undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate to you the action then taken, and ascertain from you your decision in the matter.

We recognize the urgent need that honest and capable business-men be sent to the Common Council at this time.

There are more than 4,000 Republican voters in our ward, only about one-fourth of whom can vote in the few hours allowed for a primary meeting, and there are other grave reasons why primary elections during the past few years have resulted in very general dissatisfaction.

There are no general city officers to be elected this spring, and we believe it proper that the citizens of the ward should have an opportunity to express their free choice for Alderman at the polls.

You have resided in our ward for twenty years, and although you have always been and now are a staunch Republican, we ask the privilege of supporting you, at this time, as an Independent candidate for Alderman, and, in case of your acceptance, we pledge you our earnest efforts to secure your election.

John A. Tyrrell, D. L. Houge, H. E. Jenkins, D. Worthington, Eugene Valentine, George K. Hazlitt, Frank H. Collier, A. McCoy, S. A. Kent, J. L. Wentworth, Ira S. Younglove, John Williams, E. S. Baldwin, Wm. H. Beebe, Ralph N. Trimingham, S. E. Kimball, H. M. Hooker, S. H. McCrea, S. S. Kimball, Geo. H. Hazlitt, A. M. Wright, M. A. Farr, Chas. Warrington Earle, J. Herman Hall, J. Edwards Fay, Geo. W. Newcomb, Arthur Farrar, J. B. Keeler, Ephraim Banning, N. K. Wakefield, J. E. Downs, Robert Scott, J. H. Dewey, Wm. Scott, David Vernon, M. J. Flich, Arthur Burnam, Wm. Rutherford, John L. Emmert, L. F. Richardson, Henry H. Brown, A. T. Thatcher, Geo. H. Watson, H. H. Aldrich, Theo. B. Wells, Thomas A. Banning, B. F. Homer, A. S. Kimball, James King, H. Brainerd, M. A. Williams, M. R. Mudie, Chas. H. Case.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of this date inviting me to stand as the Independent candidate before my Republican fellow-citizens of the Twelfth Ward for the position of Alderman, and, as it contains good and sufficient reasons therefor, I cordially accept your proposition, and will use all fair and honorable means to carry the election. If elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, honestly, and conscientiously for the best interest of all sections of the Twelfth Ward and the City of Chicago. Yours truly,

JOHN MARDER.

PROPOSALS FOR

Steam Heating.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the La Salle County Court-House and Jail Building Committee, addressed to the said Committee, care of the County Clerk, Ottawa, Ill., until April 5, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the steam-heating apparatus for heating the La Salle County Court-House and Jail in accordance with plans prepared by the Architect, M. L. Beers, and which plans and specifications are open to inspection at his office, Room 46 Major Block, Chicago.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for one thousand dollars as a guarantee that the party bidding will enter into contract and give proper security for the faithful performance of the same.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Gentlemen desiring PERFECT-FITTING GARMENTS, made from best fabrics at reasonable prices, will serve their interests by leaving orders with

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

CALE & BLOCKI'S WAUKESHA WATER

WHITE ROCK SPRING,

Received fresh daily, and delivered to any part of the city for $3.50 per barrel.

GALE & BLOCKI, Proprietors, 81 South Clark-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 128 North Clark-st.

Also sold by H. M. KINSLEY, Caterer. ROCKWOOD BROS., Grocers.

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Water. It is the best water for constant daily use as a beverage that there is in the world. It is so free from all vegetable or impure matter, that it will keep pure and sweet in any climate as well as distilled water, there being nothing in it to decompose or be affected by warm weather. Delivered in any part of the city in 10-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon. Cans loaned for use of patrons. Office 148 Madison-st., Room 3.

KNABE PIANOS

The Standard Instruments in tone, touch, and durability for over fifty years.
Reasonable prices and terms.
Old instruments taken in exchange.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

136 State-st., near Madison.

WEDDING CARDS

CORRECT STYLES, MODERATE PRICES.
Correspondence solicited.

COBB'S LIBRARY

29 Washington-st.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE

The Steamer LAWRENCE of this line will leave Chicago about April 1, or sooner if navigation permits, taking Freight and Passengers for Ludington, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, St. James, St. Helena, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan, Mich. Freight will be received any time at Dock foot of North La Salle-st.

D. H. DAY & CO., Proprietors.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

This Academy will reopen on Wednesday, March 8, in Ridley Park Hotel, one mile from Chester. Accommodations excellent and location healthful. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, Chester, Pa. The Academy Building lately destroyed by fire will be re-erected, with many improvements, in time for September term.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres

TO THE NORTHWEST!

THE

Albert Lea Route

Announces that, commencing with Sunday, March 19, it commences to run a new

Fast Express Train

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS,

Leaving the Depot of

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILWAY

DAILY AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

ARRIVING IN MINNEAPOLIS

EARLY NEXT MORNING at the UNION DEPOT of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R.'s

In ample time to make all connections for Northern Minnesota, Dakota, and Manitoba. This is a Solid Through Train with First and Second Class Day Cars, and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

REMEMBER.

Our Night Train will leave Chicago, as heretofore, at 9:15 p. m., and arrive in Minneapolis in ample time to make all evening connections North and Northwest. We land passengers in UNION DEPOTS at MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL. No costly transfers or delays.

Tickets sold, and Baggage checked, through.

The most comfortable and picturesque line to the Northwest.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICES:

56 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Depot, Van Buren and La Salle-st. Depot, Twenty-second-st.

R. R. CABLE, Vice-Prest. & Gen'l M'g'r.
E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

Rugs.

ORIENTAL India, Persia, Turkey, RUGS.

Ancient and Modern, Large and Small Sizes.

Sole Agents

In this market for the *Celebrated*

'Kurrachee' Rugs,

Also the new

'Woodstock' Rugs

Morris designs, English manufacture.

Hearth and Door Rugs

In great variety.

Marshall Field & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

LINDSAY BROS.

TAILORS,

141 & 143 Dearborn-st.,

Offer an unusually attractive selection of

FINE IMPORTED FABRICS FOR

SPRING OVERCOATS.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
British Medical Journal.

"Pure, Wholesome, Pleasant, and Effervescent."

Prof. T. L. Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., Lond., Eng.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

EASTER CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, and FANCY STATIONERY.

CUTLERY Over 400 different styles of Pocketknives, including Westenholm's, Rodgers', and all standard makes. Table Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c. at Spaldings', 108 Madison-st.

WANTED!

To purchase Board of Trade membership ticket. N 51, Tribune.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

MOTH POWDER *Exterminates Roaches, Fleas, and Bedbugs.*

IMPROVED WATERPROOF LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, made of linen coated with celluloid, giving the pliability, durability, and appearance of fine linen, with the perspiration-proof qualities of celluloid. Send for fashion-plate and price-list. BARNES & CO., 80 Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

Army Abuses as Illustrated by the Soft-Service Brigade.

Officers in Washington Who Have Never Seen Their Regiments.

Senator Ferry Denounces the Attempt to Revive the Franking Privilege.

Opinion that the House Will Not Adopt the Senate Amendment.

Charges Against Gen. Sturgis—Guiteau Breaking Down—Preparing to Import Coolies.

Vacancies in the International Monetary Commission—Dorsey Off for New Mexico—Shipherd.

ARMY ABUSES.

THE SOFT-SERVICE BRIGADE—HOW SERGT. MASON'S SUPERIORS LIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The severity of the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Sergt. Mason has attracted public attention to military methods. The rigor of Sergt. Mason's sentence is in striking contrast with the manner in which a very considerable portion of these shoulder-strapped tyrants are themselves treated by the Government. This is particularly true with respect to what is called the "soft-place brigade" in Washington. There has grown up here since the War a division of our country's defenders, not known in the regulations, consisting of the "soft-service brigade." The officers assigned for this service generally do picket duty about the hotels, and are among the most charming waltzers of Washington. Some time ago, in a former Congress, an attempt was made by an inquisitive Congressman to ascertain the number of gentlemen who constituted these soft-service brigades, their duties, pay, and allowances. The Hon. H. B. Banning, then Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, offered a resolution asking for this information on the 24th of January, 1876, and it was not until June 10, 1876, that the House received the answer. It never has been known whether

THIS DELAY OF NEARLY FIVE MONTHS

was due to the tremendous list that it was necessary to prepare, or to the natural reluctance which the war authorities then had to show to the world the roster of the "soft-service brigade." The inquiry asked for information as to the statement of all pay and allowance of every kind and nature whatever made to the officers of the army stationed, or on duty, in the City of Washington from the 4th of March, 1869, to January, 1876. This list comprised the palmy period of the military favoritism of the Grant era. There have been some changes in the list since that day, owing to death and to transfer, but the persons who were the principal leaders in the "soft-place brigade" at that time still hold their favored places. There are in this list, indeed, staff-officers who have great skill in "sticking." There are some lucky line officers who have never seen their regiments, and who probably do not want to; and there are cavalry absentees, and artillery absentees, and infantry absentees to enumerate whose names columns would be necessary. The following is a list of some of the more important officers assigned to duty in the "soft-place brigade":

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Col. Edmund Schriver, Inspector-general	$4,500
Col. James A. Hardie, Inspector-General	4,500
Lieut.-Col. Oscar A. Mack, Twenty-first Infantry, in charge of matters pertaining to National cemeteries	4,000
Maj. Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate	3,000
Capt. Arthur McArthur, Thirteenth Infantry	2,160
Lieut. Thomas H. Bradley, Twenty-first Infantry, in charge of "Division of Appropriations and Requisitions"	1,800
Lieut. Thomas H. Fisher, Twenty-second Infantry, in the Secretary's office	1,800
Lieut. Edward D. Wheeler, First Artillery, in the Inspector-General's office	1,800

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brig.-Gen. Drum, Adjutant-General	$5,500
Maj. Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge of "Regular Recruiting Branch"	3,500
Capt. James McMillan, Third Artillery, chief disbursing officer, Freedmen's branch	2,340

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Capt. Garrick, First Infantry, Assistant to Chief Signal Officer	$2,400
Lieut. Robert Craig, Fourth Artillery, Acting Signal Officer	1,760
Lieut. Charles A. Booth, First Infantry, Disbursing and Property Officer	1,680
Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, in charge of Signal Station at Fort Whipple	1,920
Lieut. Frank C. Crugan, Second Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer	1,920
Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer	1,760
Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwordy, Fourth Artillery, Acting Signal Officer	1,760
Lieut. Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer	1,760
Lieut. George T. Grimes, Second Artillery, Acting Quartermaster and Commissary at Fort Whipple	1,920
Lieut. James A. Buchanan, Fourteenth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer	1,760
Lieut. John McLellan, Fifth Artillery, Acting Signal Officer	1,760
Lieut. Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer	1,760
Lieut. James Allen, Third Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer	1,650

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General	$4,500
Col. Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, inspector of the Department	4,500
Lieut.-Col. Judson D. Bingham, Deputy Quartermaster-General, chief executive officer	4,000
Maj. Henry C. Hodges, Quartermaster in charge of matters connected with the settlement of the indebtedness of Southern railroad companies	3,500
Maj. Charles G. Sautelle, Quartermaster	3,500
Maj. William Meyers, Depot Quartermaster	3,500

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. Robert Macfeely, Commissary-General of Subsistence	$5,500
Maj. Edward G. Beckwith, Third Artillery, on duty with Commissary-General	3,500
Maj. George Bell, Depot Commissary	3,500
Maj. John W. Barriger, assistant to the Commissary-General	3,250

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General	$5,500
Col. Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon-General	4,500

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Col. Rochester, Paymaster-General	$4,500
Maj. Charles T. Larned, executive officer	3,000
Maj. Robert D. Clark, Post Paymaster	3,000
Maj. Asa B. Cary, paying bounty claims, etc.	3,250

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brig.-Gen. Wright, Chief	$5,500
Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, assistant to Chief of Engineers	4,000

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance	$5,500
Maj. S. C. Lyford, assistant to Chief of Ordnance	3,250

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Capt. George A. Otis, Assistant Surgeon	$2,400
Capt. J. J. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon	2,400

WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

Lieut.-Col. Ayres, Commandant	$4,000
Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, Ordnance Department	2,400

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Gen. Sturgis, First Infantry, Governor	$4,500
Maj. Joseph C. Clark jr., United States Army (retired), Deputy Governor	2,625
Maj. C. H. Laub, Surgeon, Secretary, and Treasurer	3,500
Capt. D. L. Huntington, Attending Surgeon	2,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. William H. Emory, Fifth Cavalry, President of Retiring Board	$4,500
Col. John G. Barnard, Engineers, member of Lighthouse Board	4,500
Col. Orlando M. Poe, Engineers, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sherman, in charge of maps, etc.	4,500
Maj. Basil Norris, Attending Surgeon to officers and their families	3,500
Lieut. Richard L. Boxie, Engineer Corps, Engineer to the Board of District Commissioners	1,760

All of these officers are entitled to purchase groceries and provisions from the Subsistence Department at cost price, and all those who are on military duty are allowed quarters and fuel at public expense, to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

THE PRICE ALLOWED FOR QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON

is as follows: Brigadier-Generals and Colonels, $1,080 per year; Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, $864; Captains and Chaplains, $648; Lieutenants, $432.

The Quartermaster-General reported that his department pays $26,460 per annum for rent of buildings in Washington, but this evidently does not include house and room rent for the Washing Soft-Place Brigade, as that alone will amount to not less than $55,000 a year. The cost of fuel for the brigade will not fall far short of $20,000 per annum, as each officer has

A STATED ALLOWANCE,

fixed by regulation, as follows:

From May 1 to Aug. 1 Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, one cord merchantable hard wood; Captains and Chaplains, three-fourths of a cord each.

From Sept. 1 to April 30, Brigadier-Generals and Colonels, four cords; Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, three and a half cords; Captains and Chaplains, three cords; and Lieutenants, two cords each.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the country pays $30,000 a year for pay and allowances to officers in Washington alone!

The period of five years for which this examination was made—and there has been no examination made since that time—shows that the leading officers of the Soft-Place Brigade had received a very considerable total from the United States for salary, subsistence, servants, allowances, quarters, fuel, and forage, and the great variety of perquisits, which help to swell a general officer's pay.

AMONG THE "FATTEST TAKES"

were the following:

Gen. Sherman	$75,000
Gen. Howard, during the time he was in Washington	27,000
Adjutant-General	36,000
Judge Advocate-General	34,000
Quartermaster-General	32,000
Commissary of Subsistence	27,000
Surgeon-General	36,000
Chief of Engineers	36,000
Chief of Ordnance	27,000
Inspector-General	29,000
Assistant Surgeon-General Crane	29,000
Chief Signal Officer	36,000

AN ANALYSIS OF THESE PAYMENTS

in detail is interesting. During that period Gen. Sherman received for quarters $17,625; for fuel, $2,822; for forage, $4,774; and it was possible for him, if he had not rented or already sold it, to have lived meanwhile in a home presented to him by the people. The allowances to the different chiefs of the bureau for quarters during that period ranged from $2,000 to $7,000 each.

Surgeon Baril Norris has been on staff duty here at the Capital since about 1862. His duty is to give his services free to the families of such army officers as may be stationed here. There are two assistants to aid him at the army dispensary, the assistants drawing $125 a month each, and giving three hours each a week to that service, the two contract surgeons assigned to that duty being present at the dispensary an hour each week day, each one of them serving but three days in a week. The senior Inspector-General, of course, is necessarily on duty at the War Department. He has a great deal to say about the abolition of laundresses. The other Inspectors busy themselves as well as they can in the examination of everything, from a bedtick to a disbursing officer's accounts. Lieut. Thomas H. Bradley, of the Twenty-first Infantry, is said to have never served with his regiment. He came to Washington in 1863 as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and has been in the War Department from that time. His commission in the regular army dates from May 11, 1866. Lieut. Bradley's duties are those of the examiner of claims in the Secretary's office, and while on such duty he has the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a mounted officer—one grade higher than that held by him in his regiment or corps. He has lately been in charge of the division of appropriations and requisitions.

They were not as liberal with

ARMY OFFICERS IN THE OLD DAYS.

From an old pay-roll for 1851 I take the following list:

Colonel	$1,620
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,368
Major	1,176
Captain	954
First Lieutenant	834
Second Lieutenant	774

There were some allowances of rations and quarters which would bring up the pay of a Colonel of forty years' service to $2,300, of a Lieutenant-Colonel of thirty years' service to $1,800, of a Major of twenty-five years' service to $1,500, of a Captain of twenty years' service to $1,200, of a First Lieutenant of ten years' service to $980, and of a Second Lieutenant of five years' service to $807.

At that same date the salaries of the highest judicial officials in New England, for instance, were as follows:

Maine, Chief Justice, $1,800; New Hampshire, Chief Justice, $1,400; Vermont, Chief Justice, $1,375; Massachusetts, Chief Justice, $3,500; Rhode Island, Chief Justice, $900 and entries; and Connecticut, Chief Justice, $1,300.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. SHERMAN'S STAFFS CONTRASTED.

Before the War Gen. Scott had two aides who were Lieutenants until a few years previous to the Rebellion, when he was allowed in addition one military secretary, and none of his personal staff had higher rank than that of Lieutenant-Colonel. Now it is necessary to give to the General of the Army six Colonels and one Lieutenant-Colonel for his personal staff. One Judge Advocate General, with rank of Major, formerly performed the duty which now calls for the service of one Brigadier-General and eight Majors, and it now takes several field officers in each of the staff corps to do the duty which one Captain very satisfactorily performed twenty years since.

FRANKING.

THE ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THIS ABUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who was almost alone in his opposition to the restoration of the franking privilege in the Senate, in an interview with THE TRIBUNE representative, reviews the history of the attempts to revive this ancient abuse, and gives some facts which were not brought out in the debate. He says: "The franking privilege was originally granted by the act of Feb. 20, 1792, which, in the nineteenth section, permits letters and packages to be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, to and from certain officers of the Government. It included all letters and packages to or from the President and Vice-President of the United States, all letters or packets not exceeding two ounces in weight to or from Senators and Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, and all letters to or from the various heads of departments

CERTAIN IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

were thrown around the use of this privilege. The same provisions were reënacted by the act of March 2, 1799, with further restrictions. From time to time, as the postal laws were codified by Congress for the convenience of the Post-Office Department, these franking provisions were reënacted, the restrictions, however, being gradually dropped, until by the act of June 8, 1872, Congressmen were entitled to the franking privilege during the whole term of their office, and until the first Monday in December following such term, without any restrictions as to weight or character of the matter franked or the manner of using the frank. In March, 1873, Congress repealed all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever. The repeal of the franking privilege, and the prevention of

ITS CONSEQUENT ENORMOUS ABUSES,

so largely increased the revenues of the Post-Office Department that before the close of the following session of Congress it was found practicable to compensate the people of the country for the loss they had sustained in being no longer permitted to address their representatives in Congress free of postage by reducing the rates on newspapers to two cents a pound. Not only specified officers of the Government, but the newspaper themselves, had been in the enjoyment of a postal franking privilege. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines exchanged between publishers were entitled to pass free in mails, as were also weekly newspapers, one copy to each subscriber within the county where printed and published. This last privilege in 1874 was restored, and at the present time newspaper publishers have the privilege of delivering their circulation in the vicinity of their office free of postage. The franking privilege as proposed in

MR. EDMUNDS' AMENDMENT

is the most unguarded and unsafe measure that has ever been presented in Congress. The attempt to revive this privilege is by no means new. It has time and again come before Congress only to be defeated. And only a short time since a bill granting the franking privilege to members of Congress—restricted, however, to "official business"—was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Logan and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. That committee, after careful consideration, reported the bill adversely to the Senate, and it was indefinitely postponed. It is now thought to quietly attach the obnoxious measure as a rider to an appropriation bill, and thus secure its passage. Under the proposed amendment any member of Congress has the privilege granted him of sending free through the mails

ALL HIS PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE,

of whatever character. If he is engaged in some mercantile business, he can transmit at Government expense his entire correspondence pertaining to that business; and, while absent from home in attendance upon Congress at Washington, he can leave verbal directions with a clerk or subordinate to frank all his business correspondence. In fact, he has a perfect right to frank all the letters of his "sisters, his cousins, and his aunts." One of the practical effects of such a law will be that, in the City of Washington, where every inhabitant has or may have access to a member of Congress, the ordinary postage-stamp will disappear almost entirely from use; and any Washingtonian would be very lax or afflicted with a very tender regard for the interests of the Government if he ever mailed and paid for his correspondence in the good old way.

OBJECTIONS TO THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE

in former years came altogether from the people and not from members of Congress, although the people usually, with their representatives, enjoyed the privilege. In consequence of the strenuous demands of the people the law was repealed. Following that, to compensate themselves for the loss thus sustained, members of Congress increased their allowance for stationery and postage to $125 per year. Mr. Edmunds' amendment grants to members of Congress the right to send but not receive free mail matter. In other words, the constituent will have to pay for matter addressed to his Representative in Congress, but the Representative can send mail matter free to his constituent. If the privilege should be restored at all, it should be to the people, who never abused it, not to members of Congress, who brought it into disrepute."

Representative Spalding, of Michigan, thinks that the entire delegation in the House will vote against the revival of the franking privilege, and he does not think there is any prospect that the Senate amendment will be adopted in the House.

GEN. STURGIS.

A FRIEND IN HIS DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The publication of the charges of Gen. Sturgis, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, against the members of the Home Board has caused a considerable sensation here, and the members of the board are making counter-charges against Sturgis. Among other things, they accuse him of having given out the charges. A friend of Gen. Sturgis makes the following statement, which throws additional light upon the management of the institution. He says: "One of the best proofs of the truth of the charges against the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home who figure in the sworn testimony of Gen. Sturgis, the Governor, is the fact that, instead of any denial of the specifications, there is an effort to create the impression that Gen. Sturgis has made these facts known as a matter of spite-work. The charge is made against Gen Sturgis that he knew all about the irregularities of which he now testifies, but

MADE NO ATTEMPT TO EXPOSE THEM,

and consequently is equally guilty with the Commissioners. The fact is, he was appointed in April last, and in May the investigation was ordered. He did not take command until July, and it was not his place to go before the public with the matter, but to tell what he knew to the committee. From the first Gen. Sturgis' appointment was displeasing to the Commissioners. He would not agree to purchase at extravagant prices a lot of old carriages and two very common horses which had been used under a previous administration. The truth about the charges that he tried to induce the Commissioners to furnish his own residence with expensive furniture is untrue. When he left the Northwest he was informed that the house of the Governor was always furnished by the Home, and on arriving here made a requisition accordingly, and was much surprised at its being refused. In substantiation of

STURGIS' CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS,

the gardener at the Home testified before the Senate Committee that regular deliveries of vegetables and fruits in their season, taken from the supplies of the disabled veterans, had been made at the city residences of some of the Commissioners for twelve years past. The quantity of one article (potatoes), he stated, had been one bushel three times a week to each family of a Commissioner who would receive them. The custom has been to deliver green vegetables in this way three times a week in their season. There have been frequent complaints for several years from the inmates of the Home that they were thus being robbed, but these complaints have been cried down as arising from the dissatisfaction of old soldiers with nothing to do but complain. At last Gen. Logan and his associates on the Senate Military Committee took hold of it, and the result thus far has been healthful."

GUITEAU.

HE IS BREAKING DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Guiteau, according to Deputy-Warden Ross, who has charge of him, is breaking down. Warden Ross, being asked tonight how his prisoner was, said: "Guiteau is not so well as he has been. He weakened a great deal last week."

"From what cause?"

"It was the interview in some Chicago newspaper in which Scoville said he was willing Guiteau should be sacrificed if thereby public attention would be called to the necessity for reform in the laws relating to insane criminals."

"Guiteau now reminds me," said his Warden, "of a story connected with the hanging of Modoc Capt. Jack. As the noose was about to be put about his neck, Capt. Jack said: 'Don't hang me. Hang Scar-Faced Charley there.' That is just the way with Guiteau. He has

NO OBJECTION TO LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT OF INSANITY,

but he does not want to be hung—at any rate, not as an example of the deficiencies of the law. He is quite willing that Scoville or anybody else shall be hung. Indeed, he said so the other day. In a paroxysm of fear he cried out to one of the guards, 'Why don't they hang Scoville and let me go? I am a high-toned gentleman and he is only a real-estate lawyer. The country can spare him better than it can spare me!'"

"This interview," continued Russ, "threw Guiteau into a fever, and he has had the sulks ever since. He is not well. His appetite, which has always been very great, has entirely failed him within the last week. There was a curious incident the other day at the jail. A man came to visit him who said he had traveled all the way from Tennessee just to take a look at him, and the tramp said: 'I started without a cent.

I BEAT THE RAILROAD

for the passage, and I have not a cent now.' Guiteau was greatly interested in the tramp's story. His experience in beating a railroad company seemed to recall pleasant memories to Guiteau, and when the tramp left Guiteau did not ask him to buy a photograph or an autograph, but gave him a half-dollar, and said that he hoped that would help him to get a good square meal. This is the first visitor Guiteau has had who was not invited to purchase something."

"Do you think Guiteau will break down on the way to the scaffold?" his keeper was asked.

"I think that he will break down then, and before that time. He is breaking down now. My impression is that, as soon as the court en banc decides against him, he will break down entirely, and I think he will probably die of insanity before the day set for his execution arrives."

SCOVILLE'S INTENTION.

Scoville has expressed a determination to retire from the Guiteau case immediately after a bill of exceptions is signed. He thinks a bill will not be completed and signed for several weeks.

THE CHINESE.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS TO LAND COOLIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—There is necessity of speedy action upon the Chinese question, if all the reports that are received as to the preparations which have been made to land coolies in San Francisco are to be relied upon. Since the beginning of this year 5,900 Chinese coolies have landed in San Francisco, and have been stowed away in dense and underground burrows in Chinatown; 18,561 arrived there last year, and it is known that many more are on their way hither. Every available vessel is being pressed into the service to anticipate Congressional action and, as far as possible, nullify the treaty. The North-ern Pacific Company is employing coolies to work upon its road, and some

9,000 ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT PORTLAND, ORE.,

this spring for that purpose. Three English steamers at Hong Kong are said to have been chartered by one of the importing companies, which are prepared to bring a good many passengers. Another company has engaged some American vessels. Meanwhile our Consuls do not appear to be as careful as they should be to see that the existing laws as to the importation of Chinese are enforced. The dispatches from San Francisco show that Consul Mosby has been issuing immigrant certificates in blank under Consular seal. There does not appear to be as great a desire for speedy and radical legislation upon this subject in the House as there was in the Senate. The Republicans are disposed to show more opposition to the Senate bill than the Democrats are, and the kind of talk which will doubtless be heard by the Pacific coast is foreshadowed by

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL

of the Washington *Post*:

"Republican opposition to the Chinese bill is more bitter and determined in the House than it was in the Senate, and, though it will pass by a good majority, it goes through both branches as a Democratic, and not a Republican, measure. It was intended from the beginning that its passage should inure to the benefit of the Republican party. In this view, Senator Miller, of California, in one House, and Representative Page in the other, both Republicans, took charge of the matter, though in the three Pacific States there are seven Democratic Senators and members and only five Republican. But, when it comes to the votes necessary to pass the bill, Democrats have to be appealed to, who furnish two-thirds of them. If President Arthur shall interpose his veto no attempt will be made to show that Republicans as a party do not favor unlimited and unrestricted Chinese immigration, while if he permits it to become a law, then the fact will not appear that the Democratic party was almost a unit in its favor, while two-thirds of the Republicans recorded themselves against it."

A STALWART GHOUL.

RENEWAL OF THE VICIOUS ATTACK ON THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The author of a letter in the Washington *Post* some days ago, over the signature "Justice," in which a violent attack was made upon the late President Garfield, will have in tomorrow's *Post* another letter in reply to his critics, which is signed with his true name, William Brown. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention from the Seventh District of Kentucky.

BIMETALLISM.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The International Monetary Conference is to re

bread, and I cannot say who the gentlemen are that will live on the whisky. Now let me go a little further. I am sometimes asked to contribute for the purpose of building churches; other people are; and I sometimes throw a penny in the contribution-box. I never had any man ask me where that money came from. Have you ever known a minister of the Gospel—I ask my friend from New Hampshire (Mr. Blair) if he has ever known one—to refuse a $10 bill toward building a church because a saloonkeeper gave it? I never have. And yet a proposition to divert a certain portion of the revenue for the purpose of educating the children of the country to make them temperance people and Christians is a great sin against God on my part. I once heard a cheer that I think would apply to these gentlemen very nicely. There was a man—I will not mention his name—for whom I had great respect, and I think this whole country had. He was considered a statesman in his day. He unfortunately indulged in a little game of cards. He was coming up the avenue one morning, and met a poor old colored man. The old colored man, calling him by name, said: 'My congregation is very poor. We want a place to worship God in. We have no house. Will you please contribute a little something for that purpose?' The gentleman put his fingers into his pocket and pulled out a $100 bill. Said he: 'I won that last night at a game of cards. If you will take that for the service of the Lord, you can have it.' He took it, and said: 'Thank you, sir. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform!'" [Laughter.]

BLISS.

THE "CHUM'S" GABBLE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Bliss has ceased to call the President "Chet"; he calls him Arthur now. Whether the change is owing to Bliss' own perception of propriety or to a hint from the Chief Magistrate himself is not very material so long as the improvement is actual. Nevertheless, Bliss is chum, the same as ever, and he will tell you without the slightest hesitation all about the affairs of the Administration. If anything remains undivulged, it is because it belongs to the class of questions about which, Bliss regrets to say, his lips are sealed for the present. Of late the chum has been at peculiar work. Says he: "I told Arthur 'twould never do to permit things to get dull in Washington, and that he must do 'm up after New York fashion. To begin with, says I, you must have a lot of swell dinners, the like of which the White House hasn't seen since the time when the President was President, which Arthur is, let me just tell you." And then Bliss went on and related

HOW HE LAID OUT THE PROGRAM FOR ARTHUR;

told him how each dinner should be fixed; who should be there; and how everything should be managed. Bliss declares that he is a firm believer in the doctrine that the hearts of mankind in general are reached by the way of their throats, and that dining does more towards governing the world than all other means combined. It is not, he affirms, so much what is served as how it is done. Style, he exclaims, style is the thing; and that if there is anything Arthur is strong at and up in it is style—and this Bliss will expatiate on by the hour. Bliss himself, I wish to say, is not much on style nor great at dinners. He drinks little, and as for smoking, he never does smoke, but he takes the cigars and carries them home to serve out to friends when they call around. For Bliss, you should understand, is

A THRIFTY MAN.

Thrifty by economy as well as accumulation. A watchful man like him in this way will always have plenty of cigars, and generally of the good sort. They are better than his liquor, which he has to buy—which he don't the cigars—and that's the reason why one is better than the other. Bliss, having the free run at the White House on dinner nights, will have plenty of cigars for all of next year, for Arthur, like Grant, is a considerable smoker, and always of good cigars. You can for some time to come tell what Arthur's cigars are by calling on Bliss. The chum has his perquisites. These State dinners Bliss has thrown his whole self into. He avers if Arthur will only keep them up as he (Bliss) has planned them, they will sweep everything before them, and as sure as guns give him the nomination. Bliss really believes this, and respectful listening seems to offer a discouraging suggestion; so that the chum fully believes others believe as he believes—and so he has

ARTHUR ALREADY AS GOOD AS NOMINATED.

He evidently is as firm a believer in the efficacy of dinners to capture the judgment of the people as Hamlet was in "the play! the play!" to catch the conscience of the King. It was only the other night at a favorit circle that Bliss expatiated long and eloquently on this theme and kindred matters—occasionally digressing into grave affairs, and about Arthur, who, as he says, as every one knows, gives many an hour to such work when the world is asleep, notwithstanding so much is said about his procrastination. "Gentlemen," says Bliss, "probably only few of you know how the 'Chet' I used to run up with Arthur three nights last week settling appointments. We fixed a good many of them, and, as Arthur insists on my helping him every moment I can spare from the star-route cases, we intend to go through the business before the month is out. The heavy appointments will be kept till the last—such as foreign missions and

A NUMBER OF GOOD THINGS

where the salary is not as much of an object as —well, as—the pleasure of it." And then you should have seen the glow of perfect, almost ecstatic satisfaction playing on his strking countenance as he waited for the company to appreciate the witticism. Bliss seldom indulges himself in this way, but when he does he has an effect ought to be overwhelming. And it usually is—not, however, as at the present, the occasion in question some one ventured to suggest what was the fact concerning Robertson, his visit to the President, and the reports about it flying out of the custom-house agreeably to a scheme fixed up between him and Arthur. "You ought to have seen Bliss withdraw inside his shell, so to speak; and for five minutes and better maintain silence overpowering, till finally he said: 'Gentlemen, that—is—confidential about—which—I—ought—not—say—*must*—not—speak." This he said with

A DELIBERATION AND EMPHASIS

so peculiar that the individual who had ventured to make the inquiry rose to leave, and was prevented from doing so only by the rest of the company assuring him that Bliss was about done, and it would be all right, for Bliss would leave in a minute, when they would have another bottle of something reviving. "No, gentlemen," said Bliss, himself again, "that is a forbidden topic, about which my lips are absolutely sealed," and he placed the fingers of one hand to his lips, while with the other he took a cigar as the box was passed and

PLACED IT CAREFULLY IN HIS SIDE POCKET,

where several others had gone before. And then: "But, gentlemen, should Arthur conclude to make a send-off with Robertson, with a perfect understanding between them, mind you, whereby the Judge should get a good thing abroad, wouldn't the arrangement be a nice one? You don't think so? Why this is in the wind; but what d'ye think?" The individual who had wound Bliss up on the subject desired to know who in that event would go into the customhouse. He should have seen the look Bliss gave the inquiring individual for a full minute, at least. "That—would—be—telling!" was the deliberate, and almost fierce answer of Bliss. And the inquisitive individual felt himself beaten at last. In a moment, however, Bliss, as if realizing that

HE MIGHT LOSE THE OPPORTUNITY

to let the cat out of the bag, said: "Well, gentlemen, what would you say if he were——"

Here the entrance of a party of gentlemen, who, late on their way homeward, but mindful of the benefits of a little diversion with the chum who runs the President, had just dropped in, prevented the interested listeners from catching the name of Robertson's successor.

In the next fifteen minutes there was something passed around, including cigars. Half an hour afterwards a calumnious individual who had not said a word the entire evening declared that, as he hoped to be saved, Bliss went away with sixteen of the best cigars in Washington in his pockets, without smoking a single one.

NOTES.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—If the report that Trescott and Walker Blaine are to return to this country, and that the latter has resigned, is confirmed, it will probably soon appear that the Administration has long had a secret agent to both Peru, Chili, and Mexico, and that one of these gentlemen will be appointed to succeed Mr. Trescott. Friends of the Administration say that these secret agents were sent out at the first intimation of a complication with Chili, and that their presence was unknown at least to Walker Blaine. The special secret agent in Chili is said to be a gentleman of the Pacific Coast, not in politics, entirely conversant with the Spanish language and South American affairs.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

A bill will undoubtedly be reported in the House shortly for the employment of additional clerks in the Pension Office, and the friends of civil-service reform hope to have a section of it providing that the appointments shall be made by competitive examination, with a view of testing the practical workings of such a method of appointing clerks.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Baron Schuyler, a trained diplomat, now Consul-General at Bucharest, is to be intrusted with the charge of our diplomatic relations in Roumania. Senators say that the Senate will not, however, agree to the House proposition to consolidate some of the South American missions.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

will be held to-morrow to organize a Republican Congressional Committee for the coming campaign. It is probable that all the members of the last committee who are in the present Congress will be continued in office if they desire to serve, and it seems to be the general expectation that Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan, will be re-elected Chairman, it being understood that he is willing to serve again in that capacity.

THE GARFIELD FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Democrats say that the House will not vote the appropriation for the Garfield funeral expenses until all the items in the bills are known. Inasmuch as the famous train was in charge of Democrats, very possibly the investigators will change their minds.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA,

who arrived here tonight, expresses the opinion, based upon his long experience in Arctic travel, that there is little hope that De Long and his men are alive.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—At the annual meeting of the American Tract Society held this evening ex-Justice Strong presided. The receipts for the year are $376,989; expenditures, $375,135. Of the receipts $104,939 were donations and legacies.

FRADULENT MEXICAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—It has been discovered that the two other awards made by the Mexican Claims Commission to the extent of $1,200,000 were obtained by perjury and fraud, and the Secretary of State has stopped payment of the instalment due at this time. So flagrant was the imposition on the commission that a treaty between the United States and Mexico has been made and is now lying on the table of Senator Frelinghuysen all ready to send to the Senate for ratification. The copy belonging to Mexico has been signed by Romero, and bears the grand seal of the United States, and is already on its way to Mexico to be submitted to the Mexican Senate for ratification. It will certainly be ratified, because it is for the benefit of Mexico, and to prevent the Mexican Treasury from being plundered of a vast sum of money under the shadow of authority of the United States. Frelinghuysen will send the other copy to the Senate next week, probably, when such disclosures of fraud, perjury, and conspiracy will be made by representatives of the Mexican Government that it is believed no hesitancy will be felt as to the proper course of action.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

A Senator who called upon the President yesterday to recommend a man for appointment as Government Printer was informed that the President had not only not promised the place to Mr. Rounds, of Illinois, as that gentleman's friends persistently assert, but had not yet begun to consider the question seriously. There are now four candidates—namely: A. F. Childs, the present Chief Clerk of the Government printing-office; S. P. Rounds; Mr. Oyster, late foreman in charge of the *Congressional Record*, and Gen. Walker, of Virginia. Gen. Walker is Gen. Mahone's candidate.

CHINESE COMING.

Capt. Sherburne, of the steamship Importer, who arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, says he thinks fully 30,000 Chinese will leave China for the Pacific coast within the next three months, in order to reach this country before the exclusion bill takes effect. Great activity among the Chinese about emigration is manifest.

POLITICAL.

The Respectable Democrats of Cincinnati Compelled to Take a Back Seat by the Bummer Element.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—The contest which has been going on for a week past between the respectable and corrupt elements of the Democratic party in this city has terminated in a substantial triumph for the old corrupt crowds of ward manipulators. Finding that the Committee of Twelve, all of whom are men of standing in the community, had determined to abolish the January electors, make the nominating convention a mass-convention of Democratic voters, and establish reforms in other directions, the bummer element sprang suddenly forward and called a convention of their own, to be composed of delegates chosen in the good old-fashioned way, the convention to be held on the day preceding that selected for a mass-convention by the Committee of Twelve. The move was made with the greatest unanimity on the part of the ward-workers, and with a showing of strength that has taken the courage all out of the reformers. Seeing that in an open fight the "boys" would beat them badly, they proposed to compromise by referring the whole question of the conduct of the spring campaign into the hands of a second committee of twelve, to be composed of four of the present committee, four of the ward bosses, and four gentlemen of known integrity who had not identified themselves with either faction in the present struggle. The proposition was contemptuously rejected by the gentlemen from the wards, and the reformers were told in language more expressive than ornate that they were altogether too fresh to be useful to the party organization. If they expected any considerations from those who knew how to manage a great political party it must be earned by proving henceforth more faithful to its organization. The reformers retired greatly discomfited, nor say that they shall await the result of the bummer convention. If its work is decently done they will acquiesce in it and support the ticket, but should the nominations be discreditable they will carry out their purpose of holding a reform convention.

Democratic Legislative Nomination in Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., March 19.—At the special election in this Senatorial district on Tuesday next to elect a Representative in the State Legislature to succeed the late Hon. Joseph Moore the Democrats have decided to have a candidate against James Bayne, Esq., of Warren, the Republican nominee, and will run James Carr, of Scales Mound, this county, who was defeated by Mr. Moore in 1880. It was until recently conceded by Democratic leaders that the successor to Mr. Moore should be a Republican, and it was understood that the opposition would put up no candidate. Mr. Carr, however, who has the legislative bee in his bonnet, was anxious to enter the field, and at a secret meeting held the other day in his township it was decided to trot him out, and arrangements were made for a thorough canvass in Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties, with a view to running him in. The Republicans thoroughly understand the move, however, and are on the alert everywhere in the district, and will put a damper on Mr. Carr's political aspirations next Tuesday that he will not be likely to recover from for some time to come.

The Democrats of Toledo, O., Nominate a Straight City Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 18.—The Democrats held their city convention today and made straight nominations throughout. The convention was waited upon by a committee from a large citizens' meeting held yesterday and requested to take some action toward a non-partisan Police Board and one of high character, to be of the same scope as that appointed by Gov. Foster. This citizens' meeting of yesterday appointed a committee of one Republican and one Democrat from each ward, which were to meet and suggest two good men for the Police Board, without regard to their political connections. The convention today, however, paid no attention to the appeal, but went ahead and nominated the very style of men the citizens sought to guard against—two corner-grocery saloonists. It is thought that the best class of citizens of all parties will coöperate to keep up the standard of the Police Board.

JOURNALISTIC.

Transfer of Ownership of a Paper at Vandalia, Ill.—From Politics to Religion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 19.—The *Fayette County News* has undergone another change, C. L. Phifer having resigned as managing editor to accept a position as foreman of the *Banner of Holiness*, at Bloomington. The *News* was established by H. R. Miller in February, 1878, and was run as a red-hot Republican sheet until November last, when he sold it to Dr. R. F. Ernst, of this city, the present proprietor. Ever since Mr. Ernst purchased the paper he has earnestly endeavored to convert it into a holiness organ. This, however, he has finally succeeded in doing, and has secured the services of W. T. Ellis, of the Quincy *Vanguard*, a radical holiness paper, as editor. Mr. Ellis is a man noted for his eccentricities, and having already gained considerable notoriety throughout this section as an expounder of the holiness doctrine, his début in this city is looked forward to with much interest. The paper will make its first appearance next week under a new caption.

A FAT BOY IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., March 18.—We have a fat boy in our county that is not often discounted. He is native of the county, just about of age, and tips the scales at 406 pounds. His ancestors were of medium size, and in his youth there was nothing about him indicating greatness except his name—John Quincy Adams. Thus he literally had greatness thrust upon him, and, like Topsy, "has jess growed" ever since. He is a healthy farmer's boy, and has taught the young idea several terms. One day he built himself a temporary house on one of the Western prairies, and, while a blizzard demolished it and scattered the contents in every direction, it could not mow him down.

A Toilet Luxury.

Sozodont is a luxury as well as a necessity. Placed where it should always be upon the toilet it adorns it, and gratifies the taste and senses. It sends out a delicious perfume, and gives pleasure and health to its users.

THE DELUGE.

Arrival at Terrene, Miss., of the St. Louis Journalistic Expedition.

Harrowing Scenes at Friar's Point and Many Other Places Visited.

Household Goods Taken from Sufferers as the Price of Rescue.

People Waiting in Sullen Silence the Approach of Death by Starvation.

Serious Breaks in Many Portions of the Lower Mississippi Levees—In Detail.

A Terrific Storm of Snow Raging in the Far West—Trains Blockaded.

The St. Louis Journalists at Friar's Point.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The following special telegram has been received from the *Globe-Democrat*'s expedition to the flooded district:

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., March 19.—At 4:30 yesterday afternoon, dispatches having been put ashore at Helena, Ark., the *Globe-Democrat* dispatch-boat lost no time in reaching Friar's Point, where a stop was made for the night. The Safford hastened southward to territory less easy of access, and where the suffering is reported to be more general than in any other section. There was a sad sight on the wharf-boat at Friar's Point, three colored women and half a dozen children being seated in the midst of their household effects. They were fugitives from the flood, and without money or food. Charity Jones, an intelligent young woman, answered the queries of your correspondent. She said they had been working on Mr. Houston's place, six miles back of the river, and

HAD TO PAY FOR BEING REMOVED

to a place of safety with bedsteads and other valuables. They wanted to go North and to secure work, as there was no likelihood of a crop being raised this season. Charity stated that the people were living in the upper part of their tenements, and that many were suffering for the necessaries of life, and that they had no means of getting away. All the stock had been drowned, and she did not believe there were fifty head of it hope in the vicinity of the six families. During the first rise an unmarried colored man named Bonnor lost his life, and Mrs. Jones had heard that five colored children were drowned near Delta. Only this morning Robert Evans was drowned near here. With Mrs. Jones were her cousins, Mattie, Julia, and Lulu Rosin. All were married and had their children with them. An old woman completed this unfortunate collection of sufferers.

THE FRIAR POINT LEVEES

have been barricaded, and an apparently jovial crowd of idlers of both sexes, principally colored, gathered at the bank where the dispatch-boat lay. Judging from their demeanor, they cared little for the suffering that surrounded them. Fugitives found shelter wherever they could. Only the other day a babe was born in a hayloft, Mrs. Field Brigham being the mother. It has come to the knowledge of representative citizens that exorbitant prices are being charged by certain parties for removing sufferers to shelter. These individuals will be attended to when the waters subside, but it is claimed that some have taken possession of the effects of their victims. If so, the law will not sustain them, and they will be compelled to return the property. The people made a desperate effort to save the levee here, and met with partial success. On the strip that has been preserved numerous unfortunates have encamped. The general impression is that

THE WORST IS OVER,

the water having fallen about eleven inches since it was at its highest. The flood on this side extends to the Tallahatchie, and into Monroe County on the other, but the limits of the inundation have already been generally described, and they have not contracted to any perceptible extent thus far.

Louis Thomas, colored, from the neighborhood of Dublin, this county, stated that he started from there last Tuesday to go to Memphis to get some relief for 500 families, both black and white, who were drowned out in his immediate neighborhood. He says that death by drowning has claimed several victims who were engaged in an effort to secure supplies. Among these was one man whose name could not be learned. On Mr. Anderson's place, one mile from Dublin, William Case was drowned about a week ago in Sunflower River. On the Mather place last week a man was

DROWNED IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE STOCK.

he was employed by Robert Beebee, in the lower portion of the county. Thomas says that so far not a mouthful of Government aid has reached the destitute people in his county, and so far it is a matter of speculation as to how they have lived. The farmers, for the most part, have extended considerable aid, but their credit is exhausted, as a general thing, and hence the sufferers are now reduced to a condition of patient waiting. All the land in and around Dublin is covered to a great depth, and the people are living as best they may, some having returned to their homes, while others have been forced to avail themselves of the kindly help of neighbors. All business has come to a standstill in that section of country, and, instead of the busy places usually seen at this season of the year,

A HERD OF HUNGRY MEN

have been forced to subsist on food that had been obtained for the cattle. In respect to the matter of Government aid, Mr. Thomas says that it will only be needed until the water goes off the land. On his way from Dublin to this point, a distance of forty miles, Mr. Thomas, who is a very intelligent and evidently conscientious representative of his race, saw hundreds of carcasses of stock floating in the water, consisting for the most part of cows and hogs. The horses and mules, being the most valuable in the matter of stock, were generally saved by superhuman exertions. Around Dublin the principal cereal is cotton, but the chances for a crop are thought to be very poor.

FENCES ARE WASHED AWAY EVERYWHERE,

there is no corn in the country, and the farmers have but small credit, all of which will militate to a considerable extent against the success of planting operations.

It was learned that Louis Johnson, a colored man 40 years of age, living on the rice place, three miles below the point, was drowned about ten days ago while rescuing stock with his canoe. His body was recovered on Wednesday. John Jackson lost twenty head of stock in the corporation limits. John Scoles, who is running the Tom Carpenter plantation, three miles from the point, lost everything. He left the cabin for a canoe to rescue his wife and two children. Just after they were taken from the building it turned on its side, and, had the rescue been deferred ten minutes his family would have perished. Tom Jackson, of the Thornhill plantation, stated that he had lost six teams of mules and several head of cattle. Randell Williams, whose place is four miles back of Tom's,

LOST TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF STOCK

when the first break occurred, and lost eleven more on Friday. Joe Gorham, who occupies the McManard farm, one mile from Friar's Point, went out for a day to take his family to a place of safety, and on his return in an hour or so he found them hedged in under the roof. He cut a hole and took them to his gin-house, where they have lived for nearly four weeks. He lost all of his stock and fodder. Henry Brantly, living on the Brussel, place one mile above town, lost nearly twenty head of stock and all his household goods. His corn-crib, containing 150 bushels of corn, was washed away. He has moved his family to the levee. Brantly states there are from fifteen to twenty families on the levee. They have put a number of rails up in tent shape to break the weather, but they have very little to eat.

THE TELEGRAPHS ARE BADLY DEMORALIZED

in this section of the country. Friar's Point's only connection is with Memphis, the line being owned by private individuals. It has not been working for some time. The intention is to connect this wire at Terreene when the floods subside, that the merchants along the river may have a direct line of their own between Greenville and Memphis. At St. Louis Landing, Ark., 125 miles below Memphis, the collection of dwellings is completely surrounded by water as if in mid-ocean, as is also Yerby's, in the chute opposite Island 66. On the levee at Anderson, Tenn., and at Pushmataha, just below, a lot of horses, mules, and cows had found a lodging-place for the time being. All the houses at both places were inundated. In a dwelling at Ludlow's, just below, about a dozen negroes of all ages were congregated. The log house, shaded by

BLOOMING PEACH-TREES HALF UNDER WATER,

presented an unnatural appearance. Two piles of cordwood at Wood's College remain intact, but the houses are flooded. Fowler's, Knowlton's, and Beith's, handsome and evidently thriving settlements on the western shore, are completely surrounded, not a speck of dry land being seen. The Safford continued through the chute of Island No. 69 to Laconia, Ark., the run from Friar's Point—fifty-seven miles—having been made in a trifle less than four hours. Some stock was visible on a dry knoll in the chute. Laconia is a garden spot, the pretty hotel, large warehouses, and dwellings looking charming in their coats of white paint. This village and Hurricane Point, opposit, are surrounded by the floods. Keeping on past Islands 70 and 71 and through the chute at Scrub Grass Towhead, the Safford steamed past Concordia, Victoria, and

OTHER DROWNED-OUT VILLAGES

in rapid succession to Terrene, almost opposit the mouth of the White River, where a halt was made to ascertain the situation up that stream and in the adjacent county. Terrene was reached at 12:45, the tiller-rope breaking as the Safford went into port. This mishap necessitated a delay of thirty minutes. There has been no telegraphic communication at Terrene for three or four months, the wires being submerged and the office having floated away. It therefore devolved upon the expedition to reach Arkansas City as soon as possible, and a move was at once made for that port. On the wharf-boat your correspondent saw Capt. William E. Seele, who stated that out through the bottoms a great deal of destitution prevailed. This had been relieved in a very small part by the

MEAGER AID FORWARDED BY THE GOVERNMENT,

consisting of but 100 barrels of flour and meal and two boxes of meat. Most of this had been distributed among the sufferers living opposit, at the mouth of White River. In the bottoms the water is out for a distance of fifty miles, and is now from one to twelve feet in depth. White River joined in the devastation, overflowing the earth back of St. Charles a distance of eighty miles. At Rosedale, four miles below, and Riverton, a mile further on, all went well until Feb. 28. Then the great breaks occurred, and the steamer Billy Ezell ran down and succeeded in rescuing about a hundred people. Dave Moore, of Long Lake, five miles back of Friar's, related the particulars of the drowning of John Williams, who was drowned about a week since. It appears that Williams, with O. C. Jobson and Wm. Hamboe, all colored, were in a dugout trying to save stock. The canoe was overturned and all precipitated into the flood. Williams was lost, and Hamboe was so thoroughly benumbed that he is pronounced fatally ill. There were sixty head of cattle lost here, and 200 in the Long Lake settlement. The cane is

FILLED WITH PUTRID CARCASSES.

George A. Miller, a butcher, lost fifty head of cows. The living stock are terribly used up by gnats. Dr. J. L. Simmons, one of the Commissioners appointed to distribute rations, stated that he and his associates, who commenced their work two weeks ago, the recipients numbering 4,514 persons, but two days ago the supply was exhausted. They are expecting more to-night. People who got out of rations two days ago have been subsisting in a manner known only to themselves, and are now destitute. Mr. J. A. Rosse, a farmer living on the Sunflower River, said that the Sunflower is out of its banks in every direction, the waters covering the ground to a depth of from one to ten feet. Throughout the bottoms stock has also suffered very largely there. In the lower portions of Coahoma County the water is in a great many places twenty feet deep and broad in proportion. There is

NO HIGH GROUND ANYWHERE

in the vicinity. Mr. Rossa does not think the chances good for a crop unless the water subsides rapidly. Some idea of the magnitude of the work performed in strengthening the levees here, and thus saving the town, may be gathered from the fact that for thirty days and nights men labored incessantly throwing sandbags into the breaches formed by the weak points, and strengthening them by driving in piles. The anxiety of the citizens ceased last night, the guard being abandoned for the first time since the danger threatened the city. The wife of William Richards was frightened to death by the high water. She was an estimable lady, and formerly a resident of Stockton, Cal. Her remains could not be buried for lack of land, and they were sent to Helena for sepulture, being taken to their last resting place in a skiff.

At New Orleans and Other Points in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The river here is still on a stand, with no apprehension of a further rise. The Storry crevasse, in St. Bernard, is now 250 feet wide and still increasing. Efforts to close it have been abandoned until the water runs off, which will be in a few days in all probability. All the levees on the Lefourche have been closed, and the ground is drying up. The sugar crop will sustain, it is thought, no material damage. A crevasse was threatened on the old Dick Taylor place, in St. Charles, on the right bank, but the New Orleans Pacific people put a gang of laborers to the spot and strengthened the bank so it will hold. A weak spot at Harvey's Canal, opposit the upper part of this city, was strengthened in the same way. The Red River commenced falling on Friday, and is now running out rapidly from Shreveport down. This will relieve the most distressed portion of our people, who were washed out along the bank between Alexandria and the Atchafalaya.

CREVASSES IN LOUISIANA.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The Secretary of the Board of State Engineers gives the following information concerning crevasses in this State: Reports from Arkansas state that one month of the river, also on Bayous Lafourche and Atchafalaya. The Ashton crevasses have been open since 1867. They begin near the upper line of Carroll Parish and extend into Arkansas; estimated length, eight miles. In Madison Parish there are crevasses at Omega, Buckner, Moransea, Milliken's Bend, Delta, Biggs, and Diamond Island Bend, the last named open since 1867; in Tensas Parish, at Swords, Bird's Point, Pleasant, Sligo's Bayou, Hardtimes, Fordfield, Hardscrabble, and Kemp; in Concordia Parish, at Claremont and Glasscock, the latter open since 1874; in Point Coupee Parish, at Morgenzia and Point Coupee, the former open since 1876; also in Ascension Parish, at the landing-place; in St. John Baptiste Parish, at Bonnet Carre, open since 1874; in St. Bernard Parish, at Storry Plantation; in Plaquemines Parish, at Live Oak Grove. All the above are on the right bank of the Mississippi River except Landry, Bonnet Carre, and Storry, these three being on the left bank. There are four crevasses on the Atchafalaya—Burton's, on the left bank, in Couper Parish; Yellow Bayou and Upper Winn Track, in Avoyelles Parish; and Lower Winn Track, in Landry Parish. The three last named are on the right bank. There are also crevasses on Bayou Lafourche.

A Terrific Storm of Snow in the Far West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., March 19.—A dispatch from Emigrant Gap says: "Two sections of the west-bound train—passenger and emigrant train—of three days ago left here yesterday afternoon with the west-bound train at Blue Cañon, which had been stuck there four days. They have got through. East-bound trains reached this place yesterday forenoon. About 600 men are working west of Blue Cañon trying to keep the road open. The storm raged furiously last night, the snow drifting badly. A snow-plow is stuck west of Blue Cañon, and another blockade seems imminent."

A later dispatch says: "A snow-plow bound west is stuck about three miles west of Truckee. The plow of the east-bound train cannot get out till morning. No trains can get through today. It is snowing hard."

A dispatch from Alta says: "The situation is very discouraging. The road was opened last night, and trains passed. A heavy snowstorm has been raging since, and it is deemed impossible to keep the road clear. The snow is five feet deep. A violent snowstorm is prevailing at Truckee. A furious snowstorm is raging at Virginia City. The snow is already three feet deep."

A dispatch from Carson says the road is impassable between there and Reno from snow-drifts. Neither stages nor teams can reach there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19.—Late dispatches from Dutch Flat, Summit, Truckee, and other points along the railroad state that a heavy snow-storm is prevailing and the blockade continues. It is the heaviest snow fall on the headwaters of the mountain tributaries of the Sacramento River for ten years. The lateness of the season makes warm rains and a rapid snow-melt and damaging floods in the Sacramento Valley almost inevitable.

The River Declining at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—The river declined two inches today, and is falling steadily at all points. At Helena, Ark., it fell two inches, and the outlook there is much brighter. As soon as the water ceases running through the crevasse below that city the overflow can easily be drained off from the city. The country south of here is swarming with buffalo-gnats, and much stock that was saved from drowning by the overflow are being killed by these insects.

A Large Levee Breaks, Flooding a Wide Extent of Country.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20—1 a. m.—News is just received of the breaking of the largest levee on the line of the Tensas & Concordia, which inundates the famous Yznaga places and several other important points. The towns of St. Joseph and Waterproof, in Tensas, are under water. The backwater is the highest ever known.

The Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, light rains and partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, southeast to southwest winds, lower barometer.

For the Lake region, occasional light rains, easterly to southerly winds, lower barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, light rains and partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to southerly and westerly in southern portions, with slight rise in temperature and falling, followed by rising barometer.

The Lower Mississippi will fall slowly at stations above Vicksburg.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

Barometer highest in the Lower Lake region and Northeast New England and in the Northwest. Fair weather continues in districts on the Atlantic coast, Gulf States, and Lake region, and light rains are reported from the Ohio Valley and the Northwest.

Winds have shifted to the east and south in the Mississippi Valley and southern portions of the Lake region, and westerly winds continue on the New England and Middle Atlantic coast. Elsewhere the winds are generally light and variable.

The temperature has risen slightly on the Atlantic coast, fallen slightly in the Ohio Valley, and remained about stationary in the remaining districts. The following temperatures were reported yesterday afternoon: Norfolk, 54; Charleston, 84; Savannah, 86; Jacksonville, 81; New Orleans, 81; Galveston, 78; San Antonio, 86; Los Angeles, 80.

The indications are that partly cloudy weather will prevail in the Middle States during Monday, with occasional light rain and slowly rising temperature. Fair weather is indicated for New England Monday and light rains Tuesday.

CHICAGO, March 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 a. m.	Ther. 10:35 p. m.	Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
Albany	40	42	N.W.	Calm.	0	Clear.
Augusta	50	59		Light.	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	76			Light.		Cldy.
Bismarck	15	22	N.W.	Brisk.	.07	Fair.
Buffalo	34	42	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cairo	61	69	S.E.	Brisk.	.01	Fair.
Concho, Tex	65	71	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30	38	N.W.	High.	0	Fair.
Chicago	38	38	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Cincinnati	55	55	E.	Light.	.s	Lt rain
Cleveland	40	42	S.W.	Calm.	0	Cldy.
Davenport	49	48	N.W.	Fresh.	.01	Lt rain.
Deadwood		30	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Denison		64	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cldy.
Dubuque	45	45	S.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	44	43	S.W.	Fresh.	.01	Thng.
Cheyenne	30	38	N.W.	High.	0	Fair.
Detroit	40	41	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Dodge City	70	61	S.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Dubuque	45	44				
Duluth	34	34	N.E.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Escanaba	41	41		Calm.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	36	36	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Buford						
Ft. Assiniboine						
Fort Bidwell	14	11			0	Clear.
Fort Custer	10					
Fort Garry		8	N.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Fort Gibson	72	72				
Galveston	78	78	S.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	39	40	S.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	50	50	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Keokuk	60	52	S.E.	Light.	.05	Lt rain
Kelly's Island	47	48	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	47	46	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	41	49	E.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Louisville	58	51	E.	Fresh.	.16	Cldy.
Little Rock	73	73	S.	Fresh.	.06	H'v'y.
Marquette	34	34	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Memphis	70	70	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	42	40	S.E.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Moorhead	30	30	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Nashville	64	60	E.	Light.	0	Fair.
North Platte	40	40	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Cldy.
Omaha	42	42	S.E.	Fresh.	.01	Lt rain
Oswego	40	39	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	55	60		Calm.	0	Clear.
Port Eads		69		Fresh.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	40	39	W.	Light.	0	Fair.
Rochester	40	39	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
San Antonio	68	68	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	43	44	S.E.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Springfield, Mo.	56	58	S.	Fresh.	.61	Thng.
Shreveport	58					
Sormeneid, Ill.	53	49	S.E.	Fresh.	.15	Cldy.
St. Louis	52	51	E.	Fresh.	.22	Lt rain
St. Paul	30	32	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
St. Vincent	30	35	N.W.	Fresh.		Fair.
Stockton	55	59	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Toledo	43	43	N.W.	Light.	0	Cldy.
Vicksburg	84	74	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Washakie	40	22	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.
†Thunder storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather
6:18a. m.	30.138	31 0	79	N.	4	0	Fair.
10:18a. m.	30.126	38.3	72	N.E.	4	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.110	37.5	84	S.E.	5	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30

GARFIELD—ROSECRANS.

Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer's Views on the Present Controversy.

He Considers It Very Unfortunate that Garfield's Letter Was Made Public.

It Was a Common Occurrence for Subordinates to Write Such Confidential Letters.

A Merited Rebuke to Those Who Gave Publicity to the Garfield Letter.

Donn Piatt Says that Stanton Only Awaited a Favorable Opportunity to Disgrace Rosecrans.

What Gen. John M. Palmer Has to Say Regarding the Present Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—Having called to mind the fact that ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, of this city, was one of the seventeen Generals referred to in the recently-published Garfield-Rosecrans correspondence as having held a council of war after the battle of Stone River, THE TRIBUNE correspondent endeavored to obtain from Gov. Palmer an expression of his views concerning the present controversy. The Governor was found to be extremely reluctant to submit to the interviewing process on this subject, but the conversation brought out some points which do not appear to have been considered by those attacking or defending the letter alleged to have been written by Gen. Garfield. He considered it very unfortunate, he said, that the Garfield letter was made public, and thought that

A MAN OF ANY SENSIBILITY

would have shrunk from giving such a letter to the public under the circumstances. Garfield was dead, and the publication could not injure him. Rosecrans was alive and very sensitive. He certainly could not be benefited by the publication.

Gov. Palmer proceeded to call attention to the fact that many of the subordinate commanding officers in the late War—such, for example, as Gen. Garfield and himself—had gone into the War from civil life. They were in the army with fixed political principles and because they had such principles. They had different views from those officers who had had a strict military training as the best methods of accomplishing the objects of the War and the rapidity with which military movements could be effected. They had, in short, civilians' views to a great extent, while

THE OTHERS HAD MILITARY VIEWS.

From the latter standpoint it is indefensible for a subordinate to speak or write criticisms upon a superior officer; but, when one considers the circumstances then existing, it is not surprising that these volunteer officers were guilty of this offense. Gov. Palmer said that he had himself been guilty of it, and that he could remember but one superior officer with whom he was closely and intimately associated that he did not, about the period of this alleged Garfield letter, criticise in confidential letters to some intimate friend. He could recall letters of this character, which, if published now without any explanation of the circumstances that inspired them, would cause heartburnings and great personal annoyance to himself. One of these letters was written concerning the General with whom he enjoyed the most friendly confidential relations of any of his army associates—one in whom he had the utmost confidence—and while, Gov. Palmer said, he did not remember precisely in regard to the words of the letter contained, he remembered the circumstances under which it was written so distinctly that

HE WOULD BE VERY GREATLY ANNOYED

to have it made public. He did not want to be understood as making a defense of such unmilitary criticism of superior officers, but as endeavoring to show that the exercise of a little good sense would show a sort of rational excuse for it. It should be remembered, the Governor continued, that these civilian Generals were cut off from the activities of civil life to which they had been accustomed; that they had quick, active minds, and life-long habits of freely discussing men and measures; that, when overtaken by moods of discouragement and disappointment in their army experience, the writing of a letter to a trusted confidant was a great relief. They were at the front, cut off from a full knowledge of the events of the day, and looked at the campaigns in which they were engaged from but one standpoint. At such times army affairs were, of course, of all-absorbing interest. Anything else that could be written about

WAS OF TRIFLING IMPORTANCE.

What more natural, then, than that at such times letters should be written containing criticisms which the writers, with the information on the subjects subsequently obtained, should most sincerely regret? A letter written under such circumstances, said the Governor, by a man now dead about a man still living, and disconnected with everything tending to show the writer's relations to the subject of his letter, should not, under any view the case, be given to the public nor should it be criticised without due consideration for the surroundings and circumstances just described.

"Nothing," said Gen. Palmer, "is more natural than that Gen. Rosecrans should feel sensitive to this criticism, but those persons strictly blamable in this matter are those who are guilty of giving the letter to the public. In regard to the Garfield letter, my recollection is that there was no council of war. If I remember correctly, a circular-letter was sent to all the Generals, asking them to submit their views in writing as to the best methods of prosecuting the campaign. I wrote out my views, and I suppose they are on file in the War Department. It is my intention to ask for their publication, and I think the publication of all these opinions now would not be out of place."

Donn Piatt Gives Some Interesting Information.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Col. Donn Piatt, in the course of an interesting letter on the Garfield-Rosecrans matter, of which from his military staff position he had much knowledge, after giving some instances of Stanton's bitter feelings towards Rosecrans, says: "I learned after my talk with Stanton that Chase and Lincoln had put in Rosecrans over Stanton's head and against his wishes. I knew—we all knew who had any knowledge of Stanton and the War Department—that Rosey's first blunder or defeat would be his recall and disgrace. It may have been that Chase submitted in silence to Rosey's ruin, but I doubt it; but I do know that, whatever Garfield might have thought as to Rosecrans' movements, and whatsoever he may have written in the strictest confidence to a man who had been a brother to him, when Rosey's troubles did come upon him, no truer, more loyal, or more active friend could be found than Garfield. I do know that in Rosecrans' hour of need Garfield was openly and bravely his friend."

THE DEARBORN STREET EXTENSION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Allow me to call attention to some errors in the article in your editorial columns of this morning's issue relative to the new ordinance passed by the Council for opening Dearborn street, from Jackson to Taylor.

The writer says, in substance, that heretofore condemnation proceedings have been complicated by resorting to two different suits in different courts—one to ascertain damages, the other benefits—that the aggregate damages ought to equal the benefits, but the outcome of the two independent suits produces results "astonishingly different," and then proceeds to state that in the new ordinance passed "this dangerous difficulty has been avoided." An examination of the two ordinances referred to, and the statute governing this class of proceedings, will show that both the premises and conclusions of the writer are wrong. In the first place the ordinance lately passed is a literal copy of that one passed in 1873 for opening Dearborn street from Jackson street to Fourteenth, except that the southern terminus is now fixed at Taylor street. Both ordinances were passed under authority conferred by Art. 9 of the City and Village act, adopted by the City of Chicago Sept. 2, 1872, and the proceedings in court are regulated by that law and cannot be varied by any action of the City Council. In brief, the law provides that the city may file its petition praying that the "just compensation to be made for private property to be taken or damaged for the improvement may be ascertained by a jury"; that the court shall cause a jury to be impaneled for that purpose; that they shall return their verdict into court assessing to each owner the value of his property, and that judgment shall be entered on the verdict. Sec. 53, of Art. 9, provides that the city may file in the same proceeding a supplemental petition praying the Court to cause that an assessment be made for the purpose of raising the amounts necessary to pay the compensations and damages awarded, etc., and authorizes the Court to appoint three commissioners to make such assessment, whose duty it is to make the assessment of benefits and return it to the court and file it in the original suit. If no objections are filed to this assessment it is confirmed. If objections are filed a jury is impaneled to try the fairness of the assessment only as to the property of the objectors. It will thus be seen that the assessment of benefits in all cases equals and does not in any case exceed the damages awarded—except the costs, which are included in the assessment of benefits—and that the proceedings under the new ordinance in court must be the same in this case as in all others. The difficulty with the other proceeding for opening Dearborn street was that the aggregate of damages was double the value of the property sought to be taken, and when the assessment of benefits was levied it was too burdensome upon the property assessed. And in every case under the act where there has been a vexatious delay in consummating proceedings the cause has been the same. A word about the operation of the law: It was, I understand, drafted by the Hon. M. F. Tuley, whose knowledge of the subjects to which it pertained and whose ability and large experience as Corporation-Counsel eminently fitted him for the work. The ten years in which it has been in force have, in my judgment, demonstrated that it is founded upon correct principles, and that its operation has with one or two exceptions been satisfactory. I know the history of every case carried on by the City of Chicago for the opening of streets and alleys under this act, and during that time but one appeal has been prosecuted to the Supreme Court on account of an insufficient award of damages, and in three cases only have appeals been prosecuted to the Supreme Court on account of excessive assessments of benefits. When we consider that property aggregating in value several millions of dollars has been appropriated to public use under the act, I submit that the record is extremely favorable to the methods it prescribes. Respectfully, E. J. HARKNESS.

THE ATWATER CASE.

Testimony in Contradiction of That Previously Given.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENOMONEE, Wis., March 18.—In the trial of Elder Atwater today John W. Kirk for the prosecution testified: "I know the defendant by sight; saw him July 23 at Knapp; know Luxom and Hoover; know of their going upon the hill; I saw a lady and a gentlemen going up the hill; I was at the mill at the time; they kept looking back; I beckoned Luxom to me and told him I thought it looked suspicious to see them going up there; Luxom and Hoover went up, and I saw them go to a bunch of hazel-brush and peep through; then they turned and came back to the mill. I went to look at the place where the defendant and Miss Northrup were on the following Monday."

Miss Northrup was next called, and gave her testimony in an easy, self-possessed manner. Her testimony was as follows: "I came to Hammond seventeen years ago. My people live there yet; became acquainted with the defendant's people seven years ago last fall; always thought of Mrs. Atwater as my older sister; taught school in Knapp three terms; July 23, about 11 o'clock, the defendant and I went up on the hill; I wanted to go there for the purpose of talking with Mr. Atwater; I joined the Methodist Episcopal Church under his ministration; I was troubled about dancing, as I knew Mr. Atwater was opposed to it; Mrs. Kellogg told me she would, if in my place, tell Mr. Atwater about my dancing; came to Knapp July 23, on the morning train; about 11:30 I asked him to go for a walk; we went to the place on the hillside described by the witness. I sat down on a log, leaning my back against a tree. He sat down beside me; I told him about my dancing. He disapproved of it. I told him I had no friends; he laid his hand on my shoulder and said he was my friend; no other familiarity. After sitting awhile, he reclined on the ground with an arm on the log, then got up and sat on the log again; I have taught school several terms; Mr. Atwater obtained several of the schools for me; he sometimes visited me when I was teaching; lived in Mr. Atwater's family probably half the time, off and on, for the last five or six years; did not want to talk with him about dancing at Mr. Kellogg's, where I boarded, for I did not want to have other strangers; the hired girl and another stranger were there, while on the hill Mr. Atwater did not put his arm around me; my parents, sister, and brothers live on a farm near Hammond, and have all the time I have known Mr. Atwater; the relations between my family and myself are not very pleasant."

At the close of Mr. Atwater's testimony the court was adjourned at 2 p. m., when the Rev. William Haw was recalled and testified as follows: "Have been acquainted with Luxom to the spot where he stood where he claims to have witnessed the scene."

Attorney Freeman asked Haw if he thought Luxom was mistaken. Haw thought Luxom lied.

This closed the testimony, and a recess was taken, while the jury was taken to Knapp to view the log and surroundings. Public sentiment is about equally divided, but the majority are of the opinion that the jury will acquit or disagree. During the examination of Kirk, Miss Northrup seemed much pleased at counsel's attempts to get the laugh on the witness. She and the defendant and his wife indulged in smiles quite frequently.

PURCHASE OF A VALUABLE STALLION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18.—D. W. Woodmansee purchased today for Commodore N. W. Kittson, of St. Paul, the famous Tennessee trotting stallion Blackwood Jr. for $6,000. The sale was made by Jacob Zoel, through his agent, A. J. McKimmeon.

Wonderful Power.

When a medicine performs such cures as Kidney-Wort is constantly doing, it may truly be said to have wonderful power. A carpenter in Montgomery, Vt., had suffered for eight years from the worst of kidney diseases, and had been wholly incapacitated for work. He says, "One box made a new man of me, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all that are similarly afflicted." It is now sold in both liquid and dry form.—*Danbury News.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where they can leave their orders for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Corner Thirty-fifth-st., Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & H. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3057 INDIANA-AV.—Corner Thirty-first-st., Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchanan, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland, G. Q. Dow & Co.

WEST DIVISION.

325 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Curtis, Frank Squair, Druggist.

482 WEST LAKE-ST.—Corner of Sheldon, L. Schreiber, Druggist.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Corner Canalport-av., F. A. Drachi, Druggist.

611 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Paulina, H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Corner of Adams, James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Ogden-av., J. W. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

249 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—Corner of Twelfth-st., Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST.—Corner Lincoln, H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—Corner Indiana, August Jacobson, Druggist.

1032 WEST MADISON-ST.—Corner Western-av., John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST.—Northwest corner Paulina, R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Corner Division, L. Burnell, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST.—Corner Garfield-av., E. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV.—Near Diversy-st., C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST., between Elm and Schiller, a lady's silver watch, with chain and chatelaine, monogram "J. T." on back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at No. 2 The Walton.

LOST—TUESDAY, A BLACK ONYX bar-pin, set with two diamonds about two carats each; also gold eye-glasses. A liberal reward for return to 339 West Washington-st. Mrs. J. L. DODGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—One fine class residence in St. Paul; one in Milwaukee, Wis.; hotel at Belvidere, Ill. MARTIN M. LEARY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO STOCKS DRY goods $4,000 each; one $5,000; one $7,000; one $8,500; notions; one $6,000, hardware. The above stocks can be purchased for one-third cash and balances lands or city property that is unincumbered. We have a $25,000 stock dry goods in live town in Wisconsin; want cash and $10,000 farm. Also a line of dry goods and general stock in Michigan, 100 miles from Chicago, for city property. Other stocks on hand, and stocks wanted. KANNEY & COLE, 148 Madison.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEE HERE—ALL who cannot meet their demands and have stocks of goods in large or small amounts, and wish good real estate for them on short notice, address, in confidence, P.-O. Box 586, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class improved property in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., centrally located and in first-class neighborhood, for the same in the City of Chicago, Ill.; my property is worth $7,500, but I want to exchange for one worth $5,000. Address WELDEN KING, 167 South East-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD lots for furniture for housekeeping. Address Chicago Post-Office Box 240.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL to take an interest in a new invention; models may be seen for a few days at the office of M. S. Dayton, Solicitor of Patents, 55 Fifth-av.

JOSEPH KRAUPA.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 119 Madison-st.

Be sure and read this list through.

$18,000—If you want an elegant octagon brown-stone front this is it. 3-story and basement, 23x56 feet; lot 23x100; with an elegant brick barn, cost $2,500; the house is in every way modern, and the neighborhood can not be excelled in Chicago; 1 block from 2 lines of street cars (Twenty-second and State-sts.); owner built it for his own use, and would cost now to build the house $25,000; it will suit you if you want an elegant property on Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

$7,500—421 West Monroe-st., nearly opposite Jefferson Park, south front; is the cheapest house and lot in Chicago; it is worth $10,000 to any one who wants a first-class home. House has 9 rooms, 4 rooms deep, and has every modern improvement, and in first-class repair; house cost $7,000 to build; lot is 32x120 to alley; rents after May at $75 per month. It is cheap.

$7,000—This house has 10 nice rooms, and it is in perfect repair—will not need one dollar spent on it for 2 years; east front on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts; lot is 33x125, with good barn; $3,500 down, balance at 6 per cent, 3 years. It is a great bargain.

$6,000—No. 7 Park-av., is 3-story and basement octagon stone front, all the modern improvements, south front, lot 21x165. It is first-class property.

$6,500—2 houses between Monroe and Adams; this house would cost $9,000 now to build; 3-story and basement stone front, steps, and sidewalks, and iron fence; house is 21x58, lot 22x125, with first-class brick barn.

$11,000—If you want a fine dwelling on the North Side, look at this; 3-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling, every modern convenience; house is 24x45, lot 22x110; south front on one of the nice residence streets; 1 block from Lincoln Park; Chicago-av. and Division-st.; only offered until April 1; 2 blocks from Mr. Palmer's and Farwell's residences. Fine houses. You will find this to be a first-class bargain and house; it is finished in the best of style.

I will sell two brand new stone fronts, just now completed, and lots 22x125, on Park-av., near Hoyne-st. These are first class in every way; will sell cheap; look at these.

$11,000—If you want a splendid property here it is, fronting on Jefferson Park, a beautiful octagon brown stone, with every modern convenience; lot 25x125.

$6,000—12-room modern octagon-front brick dwelling-house, 3 rooms deep, lot 32x110, with barn, on Van Buren-st., near Throop.

$6,000—Nice modern 10-room, brick dwelling, and lot 22x125, east front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., cheap.

$11,500—Here is a bargain; an elegant 3-story and basement, stone front; every modern improvement; lot 22x125, south front, on Washington-boulevard, half a block east of Union Park, cheap.

$5,500—11-room, 2-story, modern brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, on Wilcox-av., near California-av.; will rent for $35.

$5,500—Splendid 7-room cottage, and lot 25x125, south front, on Jackson-av., No. 178, near Sheffield-av., cheap.

$5,500—12-room, 2-story framed dwelling and lot, 25x100, one block from Transit House at Stock-Yards on Forty-second-st.; cheap.

$5,000—10-room modern 2-story brick house, barn, and lot, east front, on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; it is cheap.

$50 per foot—Lot 100x165 or 25x165, east front, on Prairie-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-st.; this is the very best residence property.

$900, per foot—[illegible], south and east fronts, on northwest corner of Jackson and Wood-sts.

$85—The southeast corner of Aberdeen and Jackson-sts., 100x125.

$85—100x125, south front, on northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av. with cottage.

If you wish to look through any of the above houses be kind enough to call here for an order, as tenants will not show them without it.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—HALSTED.

$12,000—Near Madison-st.

$7,000—Near Adams-st.

$7,500—Near Adams-st.

$9,000—Near Jackson-st.

$4,500—Near Fifth-st.

$5,000—Near Twelfth-st.

$12,000—Corner Taylor-st.; 66x105.

MADISON.

$12,000—Near Desplaines-st.

$16,000—Near Elizabeth-st.; 40x200.

$18,000—Near Ada-st.; stone front.

$20,000—Near May-st.; 40x120.

$6,500—Near Lincoln-st.; 20x125.

$8,000—Near Robey-st.

$5,000—Near Leavitt-st.; 30x125.

INDIANA.

$4,500—Near Bickerdike-st., brick.

$10,000—Corner Wood-st.; 82x100.

$3,250—832 West Indiana-st.; brick.

$3,000—835 West Indiana-st.

$10,000—An elegant 3-story brick, east of Elizabeth.

A fine list on Blue Island-av., Milwaukee-av., North Halsted, Randolph, and Lake-sts.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON:

A 10-room house, with lot 58x180, on Ellis-av., on easy terms.

Several houses on same street from $4,500 up to $10,000.

Several brick basement dwelling-houses from $4,000 to $5,000, on Vincennes-av. and Johnson-place.

Three splendid houses on Langley-av., cheap.

Three good dwelling-houses on Ingalls-av.

Also on Wallace-st., Forty-first-st., and Bowen.

A large house and extra fine lot on Lake-av.

60 feet by 150, corner lot on Lake-av.

40 feet, inside lot, east front.

A lot on Ellis-av. at a bargain.

And other pieces of choice property.

Call at 45 Office, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—The river and railroad frontage on the southwest corner Twenty-second and Grove-sts., being about 280 feet on Grove-st., 225 feet on Twenty-second-st., 350 feet on the river, and 625 feet on the south line, with brick, iron, and stone improvements thereon. Suitable for warehouse, elevator, or manufacturing purposes, with 260 feet of sidetrack. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500—381 SOUTH OAKLEY-AV.—2-story brick, with barn.

$4,000—735 West Jackson-st., 2-story frame, with barn.

$4,000—1,000 West Adams-st., 2-story house and lot.

$4,500—316 West Randolph-st., 2-story frame, with brick basement.

$2,000—580 Fulton-st., cottage and lot.

$5,000—28 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick.

$5,500—159 and 161 South Lincoln-st., 2 houses and 36-foot lot, and other bargains.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA-AV.—TWO-story frame house and lot near Jackson-st.; $2,800.

Brick house and lot near California-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; $2,600.

Brick house and lot on West Adams-st., near California-av.; $3,500.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—180 SOUTH PAULINA-ST., corner Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick, lot 30x125, with a good brick barn; $7,500.

180 South Paulina-st., 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms, modern improvements, lot 30x125; cheap; $5,500.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—3817 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story brick residence, ten rooms, all modern improvements, lot 30x124 to alley, barn in rear. Price $4,400. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT—300 FEET on Grand-boulevard, at Forty-third-st. 85 feet front for sale, cheap, front, on Prairie-av, north of Thirty-seventh-st.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600—147 HUBBARD-ST., cottage and 40-foot lot, near Sangamon-st., for a few days only. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV. RESIdence, south of Chicago-av, with 30-foot lot, $14,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—35X148 FEET ON STATE-st., opposite Seventeenth, cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—36 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Baring-st., south of Belden-av., at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2419 SOUTH PARK-AV., fine stone-front house and lot, $11,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BLOCK on West Madison-st. at a great bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, in beautiful order; No. 853 Division-st., Ridge Dr. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 94 WEBSTER-AV.—Large lot with two-story brick house, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 HAMILTON-AV., frame house of 10 rooms and lot 50x125 feet, $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT MODern brick house, barn, and lot, in southeast section of city, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $8,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF FOUR-teen rooms and two flats, No. 287 Warren-av., with 50-foot lot; in good location. Apply on lower flat of owner.

FOR SALE — FINE STONE-FRONT building on West Madison-st., 40 feet front, $40,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdences in good neighborhood, with large lots, some of them with barns in rear, water and sewerage, convenient to street and steam cars, ranging in price from $2,500 to $4,000. I am prepared to suit any customer in price or quality, and shall take particular pains to do so when you call. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT house on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; first class; very convenient and nearly new. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF TAKEN AT once—will give possession—good house and lot 562 Hubbard-st. Go and see it.

FOR SALE—3258 FOREST-AV., NORTHwest corner of Thirty-third-st., very fine house, frame house, brick barn, and 75-foot lot; $15,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS CORner on Milwaukee-av. Apply at 285 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE on Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 24x90 feet; $5,500.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE of 11 rooms and lot on Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st., $3,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2423 BISSELL-ST., OCTAgon-front brick house, 9 rooms, water and gas, $4,250. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1025 WEST MONROE-ST., between Western and Campbell-avs., octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc., hot and cold water, furnace, and gas-fixtures. J. WEST, 345 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FT ON INDIANA-AV., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., east front, open grounds on two sides; very eligible. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR MARCH LIST OF real estate for sale will be sent to purchasers on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements, barn, lot 25x130; Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, Twenty-second-st. and Ashland-av., near lumber districts; very cheap. Call for a list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—BY JOHN JOHNSTON JR., 90 La Salle-st., Room 4.

I offer for sale lots in my new subdivision, at the northwest corner of Vernon Park, fronting on Loomis-st., Macalester-place, Sibley-st., and Vernon Park-place.

The unequaled terms upon which I shall sell these lots and the extraordinary inducements I give to purchasers are such that no one who desires a choice home for his family upon small payments can fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

The locality is choice, the situation unsurpassed, the prices below the market, and the terms so easy that they cannot fail to satisfy the mind of any business-man who will give the subject proper examination.

The title is absolutely perfect.

Full abstract and warranty-deed with each lot.

Money will be loaned to parties desiring to build.

Payments accepted at any time before maturity, and may be made monthly, quarterly, or annually, and will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of buyers.

All persons who are paying rent should figure up the amount of money they pay in a term of years, including the necessary expenses and damages, direct and indirect, and see how much of a saving a sum is in addition to this, the inevitable rise in the value of good real estate in Chicago judiciously bought is such that in the long run it will pay largely to own rather than to rent. I refer with pleasure to any of the hundreds of gentlemen who have bought lots of me in different parts of the city as to fair and liberal dealing.

I am ready to make any kind of an arrangement that is equitable which will enable salaried men or others to obtain a good lot or house, and I am sure that no one who buys will repent it.

Plans furnished and sent anywhere.

Will call anywhere and take you to see the property any time.

Office open Tuesday and Friday evenings till 8 o'clock. Call or write.

JOHN JOHNSTON JR.,
90 La Salle-st., Room 4.
Merchants' National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES—WEST SIDE:

$8,500—3-story brick, with brick barn; Monroe, near Ashland-av.; rent $50.

$7,000—2-story and basement brick, with barn; Monroe, near Lincoln.

$8,500—3-story and basement house; 37-foot lot; Monroe, near Aberdeen.

$8,000—Adams-st., near Jefferson Park; 2-story and basement brick.

$8,500—2-story and basement brick, 421 West Harrison; elegant house and barn; lot 26x180.

$6,000—2-story and basement brick, with brick barn; Taylor, corner Shelton.

$8,000—Park-av., near Hoyne; new brown stone-front; $8,000—Park-av., near Park; 3-story stone-fronts.

$8,500—Ogden-av., opposite Union Park; elegant stone-front; 2 deep lots.

We can give you a fine list to select from if you want a good home. You can buy 25 per cent cheaper now before the houses are rented; after that prices will go up again.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A first-class stone-front house north of Twenty-first-st., 25 feet wide, with extension. Parlor floor and basement finished in hard wood. One of the best built houses on the boulevard. In perfect repair throughout. New sewerage and plumbing. $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near Twenty-second-st., east front. $10,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Fourteenth-st. Very handsome interior. The house cost $18,000 to build. The lot is worth $7,500. Price of house and lot $18,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, south of Twenty-first-st; 3-story and basement, with extension. $30,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome and expensive octagon stone-front houses, near Twenty-ninth-st., heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Double house and 55-foot lot, $40,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Several fine houses, $75,000, $80,000, $85,000.

FOR SALE—

$3,000—Brick house and lot 403 West Huron-st.

$1,850—5-room frame house 717 West Superior-st.

$1,000—90 Seymour-st., cottage and two lots.

$2,500—5-room house, with two lots, 84 Artesian-av.

$2,000—North-st., near Western.

$2,500—118 Miller-st., a good 3-story frame house near Twelfth.

$3,500—A nice little cottage on Peoria-st., near Randolph.

And a large list of other cheap places by

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—

CHEAP HOMES—

$1,200—Blackhawk-st., near Noble, West Side.

$1,200—Cox-st., near Robey; near Milwaukee-av. cars.

$1,200—Hoyne-av., near California-av., brick.

$2,250—62 Nebraska-st., brick cottage.

$1,650—Robey-st., near Fulton.

$1,600—Wabansia-av., near Dalton-st.

$1,700—Congress-st., near Western-av.

$2,500—West Lake-st., near Stanton-av.

$1,750—North Lincoln-st., near Chicago-av.

$2,500—South Lincoln-st., near Madison.

$2,000—13 Evans-court, near Halsted-st.

$2,500—Several good houses and lots on West Erie-st., and a large list of others.

By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

INDIANA-AV.—50 feet, near Thirty-first-st., $120.

INDIANA-AV.—50 feet, corner of Twenty-sixth-st.

INDIANA-AV.—80 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st.; east front.

INDIANA-AV.—100 feet, corner of Twenty-ninth-st.

INDIANA-AV.—100 feet, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; east front.

INDIANA-AV.—70 feet near Eighteenth-st.

PRAIRIE-AV.—80x180 feet, corner of Thirtieth-st.

CALUMET-AV.—100x177 feet near Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—OWNER MUST sell immediately; great bargain; possession given at once. Two-story and basement brick house, south front, on Twenty-fourth-st., between South Park and Calumet-avs.; all modern improvements, hot and cold water in parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; house in good order, repair, papered throughout; good brick stable; lot 50x125, to 20-foot alley. Sold on payments if desired. This is the best chance ever offered in Chicago to any one seeking a comfortable house for a small amount of money. Rents for $60 per month. Apply to

HEZIN LANCASTER,
Room 1, 149 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, mansard roof, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av. 42 feet front, brick; in fair repair; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 855 WEST Madison-st. A great bargain if taken within a few days. H. POTWIN, 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM FRAME COTtage and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-YEAR LEASEHOLD on Lake-st., east of Dearborn; good investment. MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF RESIDENCES just off Ashland-av.; price $28,000; now nets 9 per cent; will net after May 1, 12 per cent. A rare chance for investment. THEODORE SHELDON, Solicitor, 80 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BEST BUSIness corners on West Madison-st.

Cottage and lot on Polk-st., near Morgan.

House of 10 rooms, lot 25x125, Polk-st., near Western-av.

14 acres, corner of Ninety-fifth-st. and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

MARTIN M. LEAHY, Room 46, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—4739 STATE-ST.—2-STORY frame store and 25-foot lot, $6,000.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000. Forty lots at Tremont Ridge in Sec. 18, 38, 14, $2,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—20 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, facing Union Park, all modern improvements, furnaces, gas fixtures, etc. Lot 140 feet deep to alley. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

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FOR SALE—577 DIVISION-ST.; $7,500. GEO. VAN ZAND, 110 West Washington-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Nanions. "La Voyage en Suisse."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Out of Bondage."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of the Sixteenth Italian Opera Company. "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of J. K. Emmet. "Fritz in Ireland."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Boston Theatre Company. "Youth."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Dearborn street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1882.

OCCASIONAL light rains and stationary or higher temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

AN alleged insane murderer, confined in jail at Milwaukee, made his escape yesterday in a manner so shrewd and clever as to indicate the possession of reasoning faculties well developed. The jury had disagreed on his trial for murder, the doubt being as to his sanity, but in the event of his recapture the insanity dodge will probably not be so successful again.

THE sermons given in our columns this morning are as follows: Prof. Swing, at the Central Church, on "The Coming Aristocracy"; the Rev. Dr. Thomas, at the People's Church, on "Middle Ground"; the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at Immanuel Baptist Church, on "The Prophecies of Jesus"; and an address by Rabbi Hirsch from the pulpit of the Rev. Brooke Herford in the Church of the Messiah, Unitarian.

THE facilities afforded in Wheeling, W. Va., for the rapid and wholesale demoralization of the youth of that city suggest that the infliction of a "best Mayor" is not peculiar to Chicago alone. Two boys of 17 and 18 attended a Saturday night carnival of debauchery at a disreputable dance-house, and one of them, whose passions had been inflamed by vile liquor, and who had been denied the privilege of going home with one of the girls in attendance, waylaid his more favored companion by the roadside and shot him dead.

THE assassin is said to be rapidly breaking down under the strain of his gloomy prospects. He is losing appetite and flesh, and in the event of a decision by the court en banc adversely to a new trial it is predicted that he will die of fear and inanition before the day of execution arrives. But he has not lost in selfishness and audacity. In one of his paroxysms of fear he recently exclaimed, "Why don't they hang Scoville and let me go? I am a high-toned gentleman and he is only a real-estate lawyer. The country can spare him better than it can spare me!"

IT is to be hoped the Republicans in the House will not commit the serious blunder of delaying the passage of the Chinese bill passed last week by the Senate. According to information received in Washington there exists an emergency which should insure the immediate passage of the bill. The companies engaged in the importation of Chinese coolies have, in anticipation of the enactment of a prohibitory law, made extensive preparations for landing semi-slave laborers by thousands on the Pacific Coast. They have arranged to take the utmost advantage of any delay by Congress in passing a law restricting Chinese immigration, and in this project are said to enjoy the coöperation of some of the United States Consuls in China in the wholesale issue of emigration certificates. The promptness of the Senate in dealing with the Chinese question should be imitated by the House.

IN an interview concerning the Garfield-Rosecrans controversy Gen. John M. Palmer, who was one of the seventeen Generals referred to in the lately-published confidential letter, takes the eminently sensible position that Gen. Garfield committed no impropriety in writing the letter: that it was a common practice among officers appointed from civil life to write confidential letters to friends in criticism of their superior officers; that he (Gen. Palmer) had himself written letters of such a character, the publication of which would annoy him greatly; and in substance Gen. Palmer holds, with the great mass of the American people, that the only infamy in the whole affair is that which attaches to the malicious scoundrels who were instrumental in raking from its private depository a letter designed to be sacredly confidential. "Its publication," says Gen. Palmer, "cannot injure Garfield, and will not benefit Rosecrans."

THE petition for the pardon of Sergt. Mason which was forwarded by special messenger to the President Arthur Saturday afternoon was over 900 yards long and contained 130,000 signatures. This petition is more than a reflex of public opinion in Chicago and its immediate suburbs. It may be truthfully designated as the expression of the belief and wishes of the people of Illinois, irrespective of party or political affiliation. It is an earnest and eloquent protest against the atrocious punishment imposed by a coterie of shoulder-strapped martinets upon a faithful soldier and an earnest patriot, who honestly believed—and so do the people—that he was doing his country a valuable service in ridding it of a monster who had forfeited his every right to the enjoyment of life. Sergt. Mason is neither a law-breaker nor a felon. Had he succeeded in slaying the assasin of President Garfield he would have achieved an immortality equal to that of "Boston" Corbett, the avenger of President Lincoln.

THE PENDING STRIKE.

A dispatch from the coal region of Pennsylvania gives the following gloomy outlook. Speaking of the anticipated general strike, it says:

The Knights of Labor organization, which has become a very powerful body within the past month, is the head and front of the enterprise, which gains strength daily. The miners and laborers employed in the anthracite and bituminous coal-mining districts have apparently strengthened their trades unions (the Miners' Union and the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association), about 50,000 colliery operatives having become members of the organizations since the labor enterprise was originated. The employés in the great iron manufacturing establishments are also restless, and there is an excellent prospect of the dissatisfied and grumbling men striking in the early future. The bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, and the cotton and woolen operatives in the prominent manufacturing establishments are exhibiting strong symptoms of discontent at the low wages, and the possibility of a reduction in the same, and are seriously meditating a general struggle for more pay. The striking mania augments in these districts hourly, and the end must be a bitter, prolonged, and disastrous conflict, as both the employers and employés have strong financial backing, and will stubbornly fight the battle until one side or the other is vanquished. It is computed that between 80,000 and 100,000 workingmen have added their names to the rolls of different trades union organizations within the past month, and the membership of these bodies increases continuously. The uprisings of the Cumberland and Clearfield colliers have already spread to the neighboring semi-bituminous producing districts of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, and Ohio, and the agitators of the Knights of Labor are making a strong effort to secure the coöperation and assistance of the Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri colliers, able and eloquent representatives of the organization having been deputized to visit those sections, hasten an agitation, and strike. It is believed the agents will be successful in their mission, the miners belonging to the Knights of Labor to a man are very much discontented with their wages, mine rules and regulations, as well as with certain alleged exactions upon the part of the coal and railroad corporations in whose employ they are.

The miners in the district between Piedmont, W. Va., and Cumberland, Md., which contains 300 mines and is controlled by twelve companies, have already made their strike. These workmen number from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. The difference between the employés and employers originated when the Knights of Labor sprang into existence, about three years ago, when the miners were receiving but 50 cents a ton and were working twelve hours a day, while the present schedule is 65 cents a ton and nine hours' labor. It is now proposed to return to the 50 cents per ton.

The miners of the bituminous coal of Pennsylvania are expected to strike within a few days, and possibly there will be a general strike at all the coal mines of the country.

During the last three years the workmen of these mines have been organized thoroughly into societies of the "Knights of Labor," and these various societies are so closely knit and bound together that no man is permitted to work who is not of the organization, and no man whether of the organization or not is permitted to labor without the consent of the head-centres.

The mines and those who work in them are as absolutely under the control of the "Knights" as if the miners were members of a military organization, sworn to obedience. The strike has been obeyed under a notice that disobedience will be "under penalty of death."

These coal strikes at this time look very surprising. The consumption of coal during the winter just closed has been remarkably small. The work at the mines has been continuous and regular, and the stock of coal already mined and on hand is sufficient to justify a stoppage of mining for three or four months to come. The fact is, the mine owners, having all the coal they need, and unwilling to reduce the price to consumers, seem to have provoked the strike, and, under cover of a "long strike" in the mines, propose to bleed the consumers of the country by continuing during the spring and summer the winter prices of coal. How far are the "Knights of Labor" participants in this scheme? or, Are they the dupes and victims of the mine-owners? Fifteen thousand miners represent in one form or another fifteen thousand families. Their average wages will equal $25,000 a day or $150,000 a week. The offer of 50 cents per ton instead of 65 cents, it seems to us, was deliberately made, hoping and expecting that the excitable men would reject it, and thus give the mine-owners an opportunity to work off the coal on hand at winter prices. The miners have fallen into the trap—they have done precisely what their employers have hoped they would do; they have suspended mining and safed the expenditure during the next ninety days of over a million and a half of dollars for wages. Instead of working on a reduction of 25 per cent wages during these ninety days, the miners have chosen to suspend work altogether, thus accommodating the owners with a pretext of selling off their immense surplus of coal at prices far greater than they could obtain if the production at the mines went on. This trick is so plain, and has been so successfully worked so often, that it is not reasonable to suppose that the miners could not understand it, and hence the question whether the miners are not a party to a conspiracy to maintain the price of coal. But the sacrifice is too great. Workingmen, mainly dependent on their day's wages, could not willingly abandon such an aggregate of money as the surrender of wages for thirty, sixty, or ninety days. We must attribute the rash and inconsiderate action to the intensity of zeal, the wild purpose of revenge, and fierce expectation of success which are the direct result when bodies of men meet in secret, where all have but one desire, where all are inspired by the same motive, where no dissenting voices are heard or are tolerated, and where the meeting regards itself as including all the world. Unanimity, without discussion, ends in fanaticism. Men lose their reasoning faculties, and, as in this case, 15,000 men, under the delusion that they were resisting their employers, have voted themselves into ninety days of idleness and poverty, sacrificed over a million and a half of dollars of wages, and done exactly the thing their selfish employers desired them to do.

If to the strike in the Maryland and West Virginia mines be added that of all the workmen in all the other coal mines, and, as is said, 80,000 workmen refuse longer to work, then the situation will be more intensified. The outcome is inevitable. The present strike has for its purpose two motives, varying according to locality; one is to defeat a reduction of wages, and the other is for an increase of wages. The employers have but one thing to do. If the present rate of wages is greater than they can afford to pay and make a profit they will allow the mines to close. They will permit the mines to remain closed until the coal on hand is disposed of and the scarcity of coal for consumption shall have the effect of creating a market at advanced prices. When these prices shall advance to make it profitable to pay the wages demanded by the miners, then the mines will be reopened and the men allowed to go to work again. In the meantime the workmen will be idle and suffer for the want of the wages lost by the suspension.

The demand for coal and iron and iron ore and manufactures of these has declined. Railroad building has suspended. Prices have got so high that it is no longer possible to sell. Hence wages have fallen and employed labor is reduced. In the cotton and in the woolen trades, as well as in the steel-rail and iron-plate shops, there is a reduction of wages as an alternative of a reduction of labor. Despite the fact of the falling market there are strikes in all trades, and others are to follow. Four hundred and fifty women struck a few days ago in the cotton-mill at Lawrence, and much to the relief of the mill-owners they quit work. It spared the employers the responsibility of discharging them. Their labor can be dispensed with for some time to come.

The pity is that those who strike inflict the heaviest suffering on themselves. No matter what the cause, they are the sufferers. This is largely due to the fact that the inexorable law of trade and production is wholly ignored. The power to fix an arbitrary rate of wages has never existed, and in the nature of things can never exist. When there is a rising market there is no difficulty about wages; employers cheerfully increase wages in a rising market to the highest point at which production can pay a profit. When the market falls—when production costs more than the thing produced can sell for—then wages must recede. The folly is to attempt to resist it. As well try to arrest the torrent by damming up the water; down it will go. For thirty years in a nation of workmen, occupying the same neighborhoods, there have been strikes to compel the payment of wages, without reference to the fact whether the production would justify it; but after these long years of severe and costly trials, the result has been the same. The mill-owner will not carry on his business at a loss, except perhaps temporarily, and when he cannot pay the wages he stops his mills and waits until the poverty of the workman or an improvement in prices enables him to resume. A strike under such circumstances gains nothing for the workman, but enables the employer to suspend an unprofitable business until there is a change.

The proposed strike of 80,000 men, who include 80,000 families, is a serious calamity. During the summer now at hand there will be 250,000 Germans arrive in this country, and perhaps twice that number of persons of other nationalities. These people will want work, which means bread. With a million of persons already here out of employment these new arrivals will add greatly to the distress of this ill-advised, imprudent, and unfortunate strike.

THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

The Senate Committee on Territories has decided to report the House bill for the admission of Dakota, with two amendments. The first provides that the present Territorial Government shall be transferred to North Dakota when that Territory shall be established. The second requires a census to be taken between the 1st and the 13th of July, and makes the admission of the southern part as a State conditional upon the discovery of a certain number of inhabitants therein. The number has not yet been decided on, but it will probably not be less than 150,000, which is about equal to one Congressional ratio. Senators are inclined to say that in future no new State should be admitted unless it has approximately a single ratio, for it will have from the moment of its admission one-thirty-ninth of the whole power in the Senate, and diminish the voting power of each of the other States in proportion.

Neither of the amendments is favorably regarded by the House Committee on Territories. The present Territorial Government was appointed for a specific object: to administer the affairs of a particular Territory. It would be a usurpation of the appointing power for Congress to provide for the transfer of the present Territorial Government to a new Capital several hundred miles distant, where it would find another people and different conditions to provide for. This is the argument of the House committee. It is not entirely sound, but it recognizes two facts: First, that the Senate committee had been influenced by personal feelings for Gov. Ordway, formerly an officer of the Senate; second, that the people of the northern half of the Territory are extremely anxious to have a new government, and wish to have the members of it chosen from among their own number. The proposition for a census encounters even more violent opposition in the House. It is said that such a proceeding would be unprecedented, and that it would be a violation of the plainest principles of justice, inasmuch as many States now are allowed a representative in Congress for a moiety. The census, if it should be taken, would, it is said, be an irresistible invitation to fraud. The inhabitants of the Territory would take good care to see that they had the required number; and, to guard against accidents, they would import a sufficient number of harvest hands and country cousins to fill their quota. Besides, as a member of the committee said, it would be a hardship to exclude Dakota if the census should show 1,000, or 500, or some other small number less than the population required by law. The adoption of an inflexible provision of this nature would, they say, be unjust for this reason, if no other.

These arguments are specious, and do not fully meet the case. Some of the Senators properly maintain that the question is not merely one of justice to Dakota, but of protection to the other States. They are asked to surrender a part of their political power; and they have the right to know beforehand what are the claims of the Territory desiring an admission to equal share in one branch of the Government. It does not follow because the Senate committee has inserted such a proviso that a full ratio will be required of Dakota. Whatever the population of the southern half of the Territory is, the Senators would like to be informed on the subject. Some of the representatives of Dakota who lately appeared before the House committee strongly urged the taking of such a census. Mr. Caulfield, formerly of Chicago, was one of the most earnest advocates of the measure. The Dakotians proved their sincerity in this respect. They had in the Territory south of the forty-sixth parallel 105,000 inhabitants in June, 1880; and they are confident that in the twenty months which have since elapsed more than 75,000 people have come into the Territory. If they are quite sure they have the required population they are promoting the bill for the admission of the Territory by advocating the census. With this amendment inserted the opposition to the bill both in the Senate and in the House would disappear. The Democratic members of the House committee have advocated precisely such a proviso, and have indicated their willingness to vote for the bill if it should be amended in this way. It would be impossible for Democrats or Republicans consistently to vote to exclude the Territory if it should be proved to have one full Congressional ratio. The spirit if not the letter of the Constitution requires the admission of a Territory under such conditions.

There is, however, nothing in the Constitution or the laws which requires Congress to divide a Territory before admitting it. We are still of the opinion that Dakota, large as it is, is not too large to be admitted as a single State. The argument derived from the want of communication between the northern and southern halves is temporary and artificial. The want will shortly be supplied, if it has not been already. There is no want of homogeneity between the people, though the contrary is pretended. The territory west of the Missouri River is not capable of supporting a large population. It is chiefly a grazing country, and not likely to be more valuable for farming purposes than Western Kansas and Nebraska. The policy of admitting the remaining portion of the National domain in large blocks ought to be adopted, and it will be a mistake not to pursue it in the case of Dakota. Without division there could be no question about the admission of the Territory; but, if it is cut in two, both parts of it may be excluded for several years. We recognize clearly the fact that both in the Territory and in Congress the disposition is to divide on the line of the forty-sixth parallel; but this does not change the right of the question, nor attest the wisdom either of Congress or the local politicians and newspapers that are urging this scheme.

TITLES IN REPUBLICS.

Nobility which has once enjoyed caste, title, and special privilege, and lorded it over the common herd, always dies hard and persists in going about as Counts, Dukes, Earls, and Marquises, as if their titles were permanent fixtures settled by some great law of Nature or divine right and could not be removed at the will of the herd, when the herd comes into power. In our own country we have plenty of titled aristocrats. In New England Squires are thick as blackberries. In the West Judges may be found everywhere. In the South Colonels and Generals are as thick as if that section were the recruiting ground of the world for officers. In our frontier settlements now and then some rude nobleman of nature rises to the dignity of "Judge," but ordinarily the highest degrees of title are "Pardner," and between that and "Judge" may be found the "Bald-Headed Snipe of the Valley" and the "Catamount of the Rockies." All over the country an election to any office, from that of County Commissioner to the National Senate, entitles the successful candidate to a prefix of "Honorable," and service in any artistic capacity from paring corns to teaching Cicero is rewarded with the distinction of "Professor." But in this country, by mutual consent, it is agreed that these titles mean nothing, and any one who should claim special privilege by any reason of titular prefix would speedily find himself reduced to his proper level by the sovereign people. To call a man Colonel or Judge implies no more than to call him Jim or Tom, and those who wear these titles most conspicuously are usually much more democratic and earthy than those who wear the plain "Mr."

France, perhaps, furnishes the most striking illustration of the persistence with which aristocrats, who were once in power and represented the monarchy, seek to retain their titles to maintain a caste in the Republic, and to transmit their titles according to family usage. They have nothing in common with the people. They isolate themselves from the community. They will not work, though most of them are in the tattered condition of Don Cæsar de Bazan, with plenty of titles and empty pockets. Some of these titled vagrants possess money which they invest in speculations to keep up their state, and a crowd of these with the "Comte dé" Chambord at their head were caught in the crash of the Union Générale, leaving them with little else than their titles.

The foreign papers are now beginning to discuss with considerable interest the question what right these people have to retain titles and claim privileges in countries like France, for instance, which have organized institutions entirely incompatible with aristocracy or nobility. They have no more right to wear them or claim privileges under them than if they were Americans. Under the Revolution France abolished titles, and any one who publicly announced himself as a Count, or a Baron, or who even wrote his name with the prefix "de," would have gone to the guillotine and lost his head as well as his title. Again, under the present Republic titles have been abolished, and yet they continue, though some of the departments have taken a step towards their abolition by not recognizing them in their official communications. For instance, the Duc d'Aumale, who is a member of the Military Council for promotions, and the Duc de Chartres, who commands a cavalry regiment, have been addressed with the simple "M." for a prefix. So far as euphony goes, Mr. Chambord or Mr. Chartres sounds as well as the titles usually worn by them, and, as their titles mean nothing in a Republic where there are no Dukes, it is not remarkable that the Government is trying to discountenance the usage. As these aristocratic adventurers however will be destitute of everything if their titles are taken away from them, they might be accommodated upon the American plan by giving them some unconventional prefix, which signifies nothing, like Col. Aumale or Judge Chambord.

LESSON OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

A most striking illustration of the average legislative obtuseness is to be found in the announcement that the House Committee on Mississippi River Improvements has proposed to appropriate nearly $7,000,000 for the coming year, to be expended in the further construction of levees or mud-banks, and has taken this action at the very time Nature in her mightiness has demonstrated the utter futility of resisting the floods by any such means. The destruction of property, loss of life, and immense suffering along the line of the river this spring would not be entirely without compensation if it were accepted by Congress as conclusive evidence that it is hopeless to expect that the low lands can be protected from overflow by damming up the river on both sides, thereby raising its level, increasing the impetuosity of the waters in flood-time, and creating a new danger instead of providing a remedy for that which already existed. The inundated regions of the Mississippi Valley may trace their present misfortune directly to the levees that have already been constructed. The operation of these embankments has been to confine and increase the rush of waters till they acquired force enough to break through the mud-banks, spread out over an area varying from sixty to 100 miles, and drowning out the whole adjacent country.

A look at a map showing the inundated region following the track of the river, and the numerous affluents, estuaries, bayous, and offshoots of the river, ought to convince any man of intelligence that the project of providing a system of embankments that will protect this vast region against freshets is simply chimerical, and that untold millions of dollars may be squandered without accomplishing anything useful. The levees will give way always under the pressure of a great flood such as that now pouring down the valley.

One of the experienced river Captains—Capt. Keith, of the Anchor Line steamer Annie P. Silver—said a day or two ago in an interview concerning the condition of things in the flooded district:

> You see these levees were once high enough to meet any emergency that might arise from high water, but *the bed of the river has risen so much since these levees were constructed that they are at present full to the top.* The ripple caused by a passing steamer may be enough to shatter them and exterminate the people who are at present living behind them. The inhabitants living below Friars' Point have their houses today five feet below the level of the river. Suppose a break occurs at night while the people think they are in comparative safety. You can easily see what the result would be.

This statement puts the whole case in a nutshell, and it will be confirmed by every practical steamboatman on the river who is not afraid to run counter to the sentiment which favors the wasteful expenditure of the public money for the temporary benefit of contractors and their associates. The same rule will hold as to all future embankments; the higher they are carried the higher the level of the river will be; and, even if the sand-silt banks could be depended upon to withstand the pressure of the waters, the overflow could not be avoided for any great length of time.

But it is also necessary to take into consideration the character of the stuff from which these levees are constructed. It is a sort of silt, made of the fine sand and the surface-washings of a million square miles of up-country. Decayed vegetable matter of all kinds that accumulates on the surface of a vast water-shed and fine sand are washed down into the great valley along the river, and it is of this light sandy material that the levees are built. It is a soft, porous stuff through which water, under flood-pressure, easily saturates and percolates, and into which crayfish burrow by the millions. Is it reasonable to suppose that embankments composed of this soft, porous, sandy mud can resist the pressure of great rushing masses of water beating with the force of a gigantic force-pump against them constantly? The hydraulic pressure is all the greater because it does not merely strain the banks laterally, but, by reason of the countless bends in the river, beats up against them directly. It is easy to understand why the soft, water-soaked levees already constructed are constantly breaking in time of flood, and it is impossible to conceive that any levees can be constructed of sand and silt in the future which will not break when saturated and pressed by a hight of twenty to forty feet of water.

The only effective or common sense relief for Mississippi floods is to be sought in the straightening of the vast ∽ bends in the river and the provision of new outlets to furnish natural and ample channels for the escape of the water to the sea. A map of the Mississippi River shows it to be a long series of ∽∽ linked together. If it were entirely straightened out from Cairo to New Orleans the distance traversed by the water would not be one-half what it is now. The fall of the river and the current would be thereby increased in inverse proportion, and the flood would have a direct, quick, and easy way to the sea.

It might be further relieved by cut-offs, making still shorter routes to the Gulf for part of the water. There would then be no overflows. It may have been noticed that in the present disastrous year Lower Louisiana has escaped as compared with the river sections of Arkansas and Mississippi above Baton Rouge. The reason for this is that the lower portion of the river has been much relieved by natural outlets, among which the Atchafalaya, below the mouth of the Red River, has been especially serviceable. The New Orleans *Picayune* of a recent date says that the capacity of that outlet river, which flows directly into the Gulf to the west, has increased fully 300 per cent during the past forty years, that it is now 1,200 feet wide and 130 feet deep, and that it has carried off the flood waters from the breaks in the Mississippi above the mouth of the Red River. This is the natural way for relieving the river in time of flood.

Why won't Congress listen to the appeal of Nature rather than the selfish importunities of dishonest contractors and corrupt jobbers?

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S IROQUOIS SPEECH.

When Benedict Arnold betrayed his country and had put on the uniform and rank of a Brigadier-General he wrote a letter pointing out to his American countrymen that he could not conscientiously support the American cause since it had made an alliance with France, whose people were Papists.

Since that document was published its cool effrontery has hardly been equaled, except by Judge Trumbull's recent appeal to the Democratic party "to save the country from the horrible invasions and destruction of the rights and powers of the States of the Union by the unholy acts of reconstruction by the Republican party."

If there has been one man in the country since the day the Constitution was adopted in 1787 to the present time who more than any other has proposed, advocated, framed, and carried through more laws to abolish and extirpate the rights, powers, sovereignty, and local government of the States, that man is Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois. In time of profound peace, when there was not a man in arms against the country, when the Rebellion had been so completely crushed that there was hardly a being in the Rebel States who was not prepared abjectly to submit to anything the Union might require or suggest, Mr. Lyman Trumbull presented himself as the official lawgiver of the States whose people were in poverty, unarmed, weak, and powerless. How did this lawgiver treat these people? What laws did he frame and have enacted? And how did he guard and protect the rights, and powers, and self-government of the States which, in their prostration and weakness, appealed to the conquerors for the protection of their ancient constitutional liberties? What is the record he made on this question of home-rule in their respective States, and upon the question of the absolute power of the General Government to make new Constitutions for the several States? The most recent Democratic reading of the character of our Government is expressed in the formula, "An indissoluble Union of indestructible States." Without stopping to discuss what this exactly means, it will be seen that it retains that part of the State-supremacy doctrine that this is not a Nation, but an association, the members of which are States, and that even if the "indissoluble Union" be dissolved, the several States must remain "indestructible." Judge Trumbull is now of this school of statesmen, and regards any interference with the States as an "invasion" of the constitutional indestructibility of such States.

In 1866, a year after the War had closed, the eleven States which had seceded from the Union being then unrepresented in Congress, and the Democrats claiming this to be a denial of the "equality of the States," a resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress declaring that "no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of said States until *Congress* shall have declared such *States* entitled to such representation." For this resolution, placing the right of eleven "indestructible" States to representation in either House of Congress at the discretion of Congress, Mr. Trumbull voted.

We need not, however, recall the long and famous record of Mr. Trumbull as author of the reconstruction measures, nor the vigor, energy, and severity with which he prosecuted those measures, despite the vetoes of the President, to their final adoption. During those five years he treated those eleven States with as much heartless disregard of their rights, privileges, and condition as States of the Union as if they were newly-acquired provinces, inhabited by tribes of uncivilized and barbarian people. When, after imposing upon them the obligation and imperative duty of ratifying, as States, amendments to the National Constitution, and refusing them all recognition until they had done so, he dictated to them Constitutions for their State Government, and from time to time remanding those Constitutions to be changed and altered as required by Congress. He authorized them to act as "sovereign States" long enough to vote as States to ratify the amendments to the National Constitution, and then denied them all recognition as States until they had adopted State Constitutions for their local government as fashioned by Congress. Having for six years molded them as wax in the heat of Congressional supremacy, using them as States or not States at pleasure, he authorized them at last to have conditional representation in Congress, subject to Congressional pleasure.

In his speech Judge Trumbull used this language:

> Has this been done in our case, or have the people, in their eagerness after wealth and ease, been so indifferent to the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the reserved rights of the people and States that it has been permitted to assume powers never contemplated by the framers of the Government, and which have already well-nigh broken down that division of powers which is the great safeguard to liberty? One has but to look at the proceedings of Congress, the President, and the Federal Judiciary to see that, together, they are claiming to exercise almost imperial powers.

This is the same gentleman who left in the statute-book laws divesting the State courts of nearly every trace of authority; who planted a court-martial in time of peace in every county; and who reduced State authority to a mere skeleton. This is the same gentleman who since leaving the party where he had won all his distinction arraigns and denounces the Republican party for its imaginary denial to the States of their local government, and insists that the Republicans are exercising imperial powers.

THE New York *Times* thinks that the new name of "Iroquois," adopted by the Chicago Democrats, is quite fitting and appropriate, as the history of that tribe of treacherous savages quite resembles that of the Democracy. It says:

> The Iroquois formerly occupied Central New York, according to Mr. Horatio Seymour and other learned authorities, and were composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. They were bloody, bold, and resolute. They made war promiscuously and with a savage appetite for gore. They attempted to extirpate the French settlers in Canada, and them, with charming impartiality, joined Pontiac in his campaign against the English. The American Iroquois sided with the British during the War of the Revolution (as the Copperhead Iroquois did with the Rebel slaveholders). When the War was over the Iroquois broke into fragments, and are now scattered over Canada and the Northern States of this Republic, a feeble remnant, the Senecas being tucked away in a corner of the Indian Territory, reluctantly tolerated upon the Quapaw Reservation. It is possible that this rapid sketch of the history and characteristics of the Iroquois may suggest to the mind of the ingenious reader some of the incidents in the career and doings of the Democratic party. There are points of resemblance. We forbear from pointing them out, except so far as the final extinction or enfeeblement of the once powerful tribe may recall to men's minds the present condition of the Democracy. The Iroquois, that is to say, the Democratic club of Chicago, celebrated the birthday of Andrew Jackson last night, and made the occasion a pretext for the convocation of a large number of eminent deceased politicians. The ghosts of men long since forgotten squeaked and gibbered at an unseemly hour in the morning, and then slunk back into their cerements, as if afraid to look each other in the face. There is about the report of the proceedings a general flavor of mild decay that well besseems the funereal orgies of a party celebrating its remains in the tumbling wigwams of a dead and gone confederacy of Indians. The tone of the letters and speeches was depressing. The general aspect of the celebration was one of gloom.

THE division of the Aldermen on the saloon-license question printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE assigned Dr. Wickersham to a place among the saloon-ridden legislators. The list was copied from another city paper. As the Doctor's position is understood by THE TRIBUNE, he favors an increase of the saloon license, the readjustment of others, and opposes the scheme of levying exorbitant taxes on lumber-yards and other lines of trade necessary to the city's prosperity and growth, as was proposed by the Purcell ordinance. If the "saloon" Aldermen were men of sense they would know that the practically unrestricted sale of whisky which prevails in this city is the cause of the steady growth of crime and the imperative need for a largely increased police force. They should also know—and if they don't there is no hope of their ever learning it—that the consumers of liquor, excluding the criminal classes, for whose patronage not one saloon in a hundred desires to cater, are just as much in favor of having a competent police protection as they who abstain entirely from the use of malt or spirituous beverages. The opposition to an increased saloon license only confers a favor on the proprietors of the cheap groggeries and the few "lunch fiends" and hangers-on who would not be tolerated elsewhere. The reputable saloonkeepers, and there are many of them, favor a largely-increased license on the ground that it would weed out the disreputable and indecent ones, and thereby render the business as a whole much more respectable. Aside from these considerations, the liquor traffic should pay an increased license fee, for the simple reason that it is productive of a larger revenue on the capital invested than can be made in any other business having the same financial basis.

THE Eastern newspapers were not greatly impressed with the stock of ideas precipitated upon the Iroquois banquet by the invited guests who sent letters of condolence. The New York *Times* summarizes their contents:

> Of course, there were stacks of letters from distinguished Democrats (more or less defunct) who were invited but not expected. Senator Bayard was, as usual, gloomy and grandiose. The key-note of his screed was, "Let us oppose"—everything. Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, of Illinois (formerly a Union Republican), who very much wants to be President, wrote about State rights and the horrors of centralization. Horatio Seymour gave a historical sketch of the real Iroquois, which must have been interesting, but which was like a wet blanket to the Democracy. They wanted inspiration, not disastrous history. Mr. S. J. Randall treated the hungry Iroquois to a bit of cold meat from his cupboard in the shape of a cut out of Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address. After this dignified treat, A. S. Hewitt, George H. Pendleton, Judge Hoadley, and a long list of Congressmen and other prominent gentlemen tailed off the parade like the "common herd" at the end of a Fourth-of-July procession. There is no apparent justification for this species of political disturbance, now becoming so alarmingly frequent as to suggest exorcism and other approved scientific methods for laying the dead.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, in the course of an interview at his home (Atchison) the other day on men and things, said:

> There is nothing in the Garfield letter to Chase about Rosecrans that seems to me to justify the construction placed upon it as to warrant the inference drawn from it. Everything written by Garfield in that letter is consistent with respect and affection for his commander. The charges of treachery and bad faith are ridiculously premature and frivolous if they rest on no other foundation. Garfield was impulsive and sensitive, apt to act without deliberation, and oversaw many things that had better have been left unwritten, but the treachery in this instance is not the letter, but in the publication of it. The letter was confidential and should have been destroyed. The inevitable reaction, however, which always occurs when a man has been praised or blamed unduly is now taking place in relation to Garfield. He has been placed on a pedestal above human infirmity, and will therefore be assailed by those whose ambitions were baffled by his success, and who secretly rejoiced at his death.

COPPER is one of the "infant industries" of the country whose protection is one of the ends of the present tariff. Let us see how the infant gets along. The Quincy Mining Company, one of the Lake Superior mines, produced copper and silver last year to the value of $1,038,456. The "running expenses," "smelting expenses," "all other expenses," and finality including a liberal allowance of $66,000 for waste of machinery—all the expenses, real or consequential, in short, which can be figured up, amount to only about half of this sum, leaving as "actual net earnings" $472,591. In other words, half the production is clear profit. There was actually divided among the stockholders $640,000. The mine promises this year to "excel the past." It would seem to be a good time for it to "go it alone," or go it, say, on half rations.

MR. E. V. SMALLEY, who is "tapering off" as a journalist by writing an occasional letter to the Philadelphia *Times*, has compared the views of a Western journalist with those of an Eastern editor in regard to editing and publishing newspapers. A Cincinnati editor told Mr. Smalley that the New York dailies lack enterprise and ambition; that they no longer rival each other in the collection of news or seek to widen the field of their circulation; that their editors seem to value the positions they hold rather for the dignity and sense of power attached to them than for the opportunity to put their ideas before the world; that they hire men to do the thinking of their papers rather than work hard themselves to impress their own individuality upon their editorial pages; the result being that the great metropolitan dailies have no longer the force, earnestness, and distinctive character they used to have.

THE encouraging prospect of electing two members of Congress from Mississippi is held out to the Independents by the Vicksburg *Herald*. It urges that Chalmers be unseated, and claims that "on the present Congress rests great responsibility as to fraudulent elections. If the Republicans and honest Democrats sit squarely down on all Congressional frauds, those in this section really in favor of a pure and free ballot will be able to exert great influence. But if those whose duty it is to decide of the election and qualification of Congressmen decide that damnable frauds are entirely acceptable, honest men in the South will be greatly discouraged."

AN exchange, commenting on the powwow of the Iroquois chiefs, remarks of the big talk of one of the braves thusly:

> Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who, to use a nautical and timely simile, has boxed the political compass, and has been in every party since Andrew Jackson was born, made a speech in opposition to monopolies. Judge Doolittle has been monopolized by no party. With a generosity that does credit to mankind, every political organization with which he has affiliated himself has given him up with cheerfulness at the slightest hint. Therefore, when he spoke in his peculiarly solemn and lugubrious way of the baneful influence of monopolies the Iroquois smiled feebly and called for the reading of the letters.

WE learn from Santa Fé that a company of Apaché Indians on the Gila River have gone upon the war-path. The probabilities are that instead of letting them go and thanking Providence that they are rid of them, a lot of soldiers will follow up those Indians and try to annoy them by firing guns at them. Then the noble aborigine will turn and smite the army of the United States, and will do it at some confounded camp that nobody ever heard of, located by the side of some alleged river with a Mexican name half a yard long and spelled in thirty different ways. In the interests of the overworked proof-reader this sort of thing should be stopped.

RHODE ISLAND has a TAX law which seems to have some qualities that recommend it to the attention of legislators of other States. It has increased the assessment-roll nearly 67 per cent in a single year. Its chief proviso is one that compels every owner of property to make a return under oath of the amount of all bonds, stocks, mortgages, and other personal property held

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NEW YORK.

Workingmen of All Classes Moving for an Advance in Wages.

A General Strike Threatened Unless Their Demands Are Complied With.

Disgruntled Stalwarts Scheming to Defeat a Renomination of Gov. Cornell.

Last Year's Business of Life-Insurance Companies—A Clergyman Stricken with Apoplexy.

A Monument to Be Erected to the Memory of Alexander Hamilton—Items.

WAGE-WORKERS.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—There is manifestly a strong spirit of unrest rife and a determination felt among the labor element in this city and suburbs, in common with their brothers of toil all over the country, to demand higher wages and eight hours of employment. Organization has been going on very actively. The painters, whose business a few years ago had gone down to a wage level with that of the commonest unskilled labor, are now moving for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. The bricklayers will, as soon a work begins, demand an increase from $3.50 to $4.50 and $5 per day. These latter figures, should they obtain them, will bring their wages up to the standard that prevailed before the panic of 1873. Carpenters are looking for an increase of pay at about the same rate.

THE MEN ALL SAY

that the prospects for the building trade during the approaching season are exceptionally good, and fully justified them in asking for the increase which they do. Not in years have there been so many plans and notices of new buildings to be erected filed in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings as at present, and the season has not yet begun. It is noticeable that among the men there is comparatively little talk of a strike, all being apparently under the impression that their demands will be of necessity complied with. But, in the event of any contractors or private employers refusing to pay the wages demanded, the men say these parties will find more trouble than they anticipate in getting their work done. The minds of the mechanics are made up, and their determination is to have the wages they ask or

A GENERAL STRIKE WILL BE INAUGURATED.

They claim they have been and are acting in a straightforward and honorable manner with contractors, and are giving them notice before they make their contracts just how much they will have to pay to their men. The hatters and shoemakers are also stirring. Their bête-noire is the prison contract system. Hatmaking and shoemaking are the principal employments at which convicts are engaged, and it has a most decidedly injurious effect upon the trade outside. The respective organizations of these two branches of industry have united in an active effort to break down this prison contract system. In the present Legislature they have had some three bills introduced, the principal one, and that on which the most is relied, being the bill of Senator Tom Grady. This is an old fight with the hatters and shoemakers.

THE AMALGAMATED TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS,

which include some twenty-two branches of trades and number some 80,000 members, have had a committee in Albany all winter looking after the interests of the workingmen. Their efforts have been principally directed to the procurement of the abolition of contract work in penal and reformatory institutions, the enactment of a law against the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses, and the establishment of a State Board of Labor Statistics such as that of Massachusetts, Ohio, or New Jersey. The prospects at Albany, as far as reported by this committee, are very favorable, and the general impression is that something will be done in all three matters.

The Tailors' Society, which is a numerically powerful organization, is also moving with the general current. A new schedule of prices for work has been prepared by the society. The new prices are all from 10 to 15 per cent above the rates which the tailors have been receiving.

THIS SCHEDULE

has been submitted to the employers, and a few of them have agreed to it, and the outlook is that all will sign it. It has been reported recently that the workmen in the anthracite coal regions were ripe for revolt. The coal producing companies have been working on half time, and miners are said to be dissatisfied with the reduced wages which they have received in consequence. In reference to reports which have been published, Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, says: "There are no real troubles in the coal regions. The men, of course, do not like the restriction of work, but the leaders recognize the fact that a strike would be favorable only to the companies, and that by beginning a strike they would be playing simply into the hands of the operators. Of course the restriction has had the effect of driving some of the workmen to seek employment elsewhere.

THE RELATIONS OF THE COAL COMPANIES

are exceedingly harmonious. I do not know, indeed, when they have been more so. Mr. Gowen is gradually pulling the Reading Company out of its difficulties, and this fact is really an assurance of safety. His responsibilities in the way of interest are now likely to have a restraining influence on him. I think that Mr. Gowen, as well as Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Jewett, has learned in the last year or two lessons that he will never forget. The coal business is on a very healthy basis. I do not think that the companies are likely to quarrel. They have been through the crucible of affliction. Of course, the prosperity of the coal business depends largely upon the success of the general business of the country, and especially upon that of the iron trade. I believe that the iron men are inclined to hold prices up such a point that the importation of iron manufactures will not be profitable.

A MEETING OF TRADE SOCIETIES

was held today in this city to form "The United Trade and Labor Union of New York City and Vicinity." The call for the meeting proposed "a general union for protection and defense so that workingmen may, in case of emergency, act uniformly and instantaneously." It was claimed that no impending emergency or specific reason gave rise to this movement, but that the desire to unite in a solid body had often been expressed by leading members of various labor societies, and

THE PRESENT PROJECT

was the outgrowth of the labor mass-meeting at Cooper Union the 30th of last January. The meeting was a large one and the proceedings were earnest and spirited. A committee of one from each trades-union represented was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and an invitation was extended by resolution to all trades-unions in this vicinity to join the new organization. Resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the United States Minister to London for his "inactivity and cowardice" relative to the American citizens imprisoned in Ireland, and calling upon the President to remove Minister Lowell at once.

DISGRUNTLED STALWARTS.

THEY WANT TO DEFEAT GOV. CORNELL'S RENOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—There have been all sorts of rumors for some days past to the effect that a movement was on foot in the ranks of the Stalwart element of the Republican party in this State to prevent the nomination of Gov. Cornell in the convention next fall. Prominent among the politicians who are said to have set the machinery in motion were Gen. Grant, ex-Congressman Mason, ex-Insurance-Superintendent Smyth, ex-State-Treasurer Wendell, ex-Assemblyman Parker, ex-Marshal Payn, ex-Senators Conkling and Platt, Police-Commissioner French, ex-Commissioner DeWitt, C. Wheeler, and John J. O'Brien. This movement was assumed to have

THE SANCTION OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR,

who was said to have been displeased with Gov. Cornell on account of his lukewarmness in the case of Conkling when that statesman was begging for the return of the seat which he had resigned in a peevish passion. Last week Messrs. French, Wheeler, Jacob Hess, and John J. O'Brien were entertained at dinner by President Arthur, and upon leaving Washington they went to Albany, where, it is alleged, they held several conferences with the Republican opponents of Gov. Cornell. On Friday and Saturday they returned to this city, and ever since there have been rumored of conferences without number. It was stated today there was a conference or meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday night, at which Jake Worth of Brooklyn, Police-Commissioner French, Dewitt C. Wheeler, John P. Smyth, and ex-Treasurer Wendell were

AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

One gentleman said that in his opinion there is no doubt that some of the suspected politicians now in the city are here for the purpose of laying plans for defeating the Governor's renomination, but he thought no definit form of action had yet been agreed upon, or even proposed. The most prominent gentlemen mentioned to be put forth to break the force of the Cornell organization are the Hon. John H. Starin and Walter A. Wood, but it was the intention of the discontented Stalwarts to use these gentlemen simply as dummies to be knocked over when the proper time came. Another gentleman declared his belief that the entire movement existed only in the imagination of a few timid Republicans. As for President Arthur, he said he knew he had nothing to do with any such a movement.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

THE BUSINESS OF TWELVE COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The business of twelve New York City life-insurance companies for 1881, as just received at the State Insurance Department, is set forth as follows: Total number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1882, 481,847; total amount of insurance in force same date, $838,840,231; total amount insured in 1881, $183,457,367; total income, $46,157,388; amount paid policyholders in 1881: Equitable, $6,236,856; Germania, $1,009,621; Home, $446,697; Homeopathic, $84,536; Knickerbocker, $796,397; Manhattan, $1,083,704; Metropolitan, $465,392; New York, $5,001,820; Provident Saving, $23,671; United States, $834,543; Washington, $975,021; Mutual Life, $12,640,113; total twelve companies, $28,365,560. The total disbursements of the twelve companies were $23,991,121; and the assets, $230,203,872.

APOPLEXY.

A CLERGYMAN STRICKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Rev. Addison K. Strong, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Hudson and Sixth streets, Hoboken, was stricken with apoplexy in his pulpit this morning. He is advanced in years, but seemed to be in exceptionally good health when he left his home to perform the service, and looked well when he ascended the pulpit. He had preached ten or fifteen minutes, when suddenly his face changed color, and, as he threw up his hands exclaiming, "My God!" he fell to the floor. The wildest confusion prevailed among the congregation for a few minutes. Some went to the assistance of the stricken man, while others ran out on various errands to search for ambulances, carriages, stretchers, and physicians. Two of the parishioners bore him to a resting-place, and were startled to learn that, though he was unconscious, he still breathed. Three physicians who hastened to the church administered to his relief. Recovering consciousness partly he was lifted into a carriage and driven to his home, two blocks away.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

A MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—It is said, with what modicum of truth cannot be ascertained, that a bill will be introduced into the New Jersey State Legislature tomorrow evening making an appropriation of State moneys for the erection of a monument to the memory of Alexander Hamilton on the site of the famous dueling-ground at Weehawken. Some years ago the St. Andrew's Society, of Vermont, erected a monument on the dueling-ground, but that has been taken away piecemeal as souvenirs by curiosity-seekers, and even its location has become a matter of doubt. A cedar tree now grows on the site of the old dueling ground, but it has been cut down. The red sandstone boulder on which Hamilton rested when he fell has been removed, but it is said the place where it was imbedded in the earth can be pointed out by those who know. It has been preserved on the King estate.

A BOURBON DISCOVERY.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: It has been said here for some days that the New County Democracy had made certain discoveries respecting the use of money during the last Presidential election which were of a startling character. The light at first was vague, but since yesterday it is being positively asserted by men who are in a position to know that there is foundation for it. In a word the statement made is that it has been discovered that a sum of money amounting to something over $1,000,000 was raised by the Finance Committee attached to the Republican organization, a large part of which was used in purchasing votes, and it is also stated the committee have traced the sum of $300,000 to

A BANK IN NEW YORK,

which sum was paid directly on orders to men who used it in reducing the natural Democratic majorities in New York City and Kings and Queens Counties. The statement is made that the county Democracy have, by means best known to themselves, come into possession of papers and documents which not only enabled them to tell the amount subscribed and paid by each individual, but also to account with almost absolute accuracy for the disbursement of nearly the whole of this enormous amount of money. It is also stated, as one incident of the discoveries, that three or four days before the election in New York $350,000 was disbursed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the money being paid to

THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY AGENTS—

men who could be relied on—men who belonged to both parties. Great care was taken that this money should go to the voters and not be pocketed by the go-betweens. The statement is made further that the committee have a list of the men who paid this money, as well as a list of the men who received it for the purpose of disbursing it to the voters, and they have no hesitation in asserting, so it is said, that their evidence shows the most colossal and wholesale purchases of votes in those two cities. Their information goes so far that they say they know the teller of a certain up-town bank who paid money out according to a list furnished him.

SERGT. MASON.

PETITIONS FOR HIS PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The rooms of the Garfield Club were thronged all day today with sympathizers with the movement to secure the pardon of Sergt Mason, who fired on Guiteau. There were many requests for petitions, but the supply of printed blanks had been exhausted, and the printer had failed to furnish the new lot as he had promised. The applicants came from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Yonkers, and all neighboring places, and two were soldiers from Governor's Island. As it was Sunday, no mail was received, but one lette was left at the club-rooms. It was from a train-dispatcher of the Manhattan Elevated Road asking for petitions for the employés to sign. Mr. J. B. Johnson desired a petition for the Society of Colored Bohemians. The Superintendent of the Singer machine factory at Elizabethport, N. J., wrote that

HIS 1,700 EMPLOYES WOULD SIGN.

The Superintendent of the Ansonia Clock Company reported that 1,200 signatures were waiting there. Many of the men who called said that they could easily secure 500 signatures each. The officers of the club and their force of clerks worked nearly all night Saturday addressing wrappers. Two large bags containing 1,000 petitions were deposited in the post-office this morning. Many were for places out of town. Copies were sent to every hotel, market, ferry, bank, post-office, club, clergyman, stock, produce, and other exchanges and all the large factories in this city. Special copies were mailed to Gen. Grant, Gen. Hancock, ex-Senator Conkling, and Collector Robertson.

A COMMITTEE OF THE CLUB

goes to Albany to see that the Mason resolution goes through both Houses of the Legislature. The members of the Garfield Club are confident that within a month they will have Mason pardoned out of the penitentiary. They intend then to give him a reception in this city, and afterward procure work for him. The club is bearing all the expenses of the movement.

ITEMS.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Catholic Union, composed of societies of this Archdiocese, adopted a resolution today calling upon the Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign the pending bill which provides for freedom of worship in State institutions. The bill is similar to one vetoed by Gov. Cornell last year. One object of the union is to procure the appointment of Catholic chaplains in the army.

CELEBRATING THE COMMUNE.

The German and English Socialistic Labor party celebrated today the eleventh anniversary of the Paris Commune.

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN DEFRAUDED.

West India advices state that the Administrator-General's office in Demora is short in accounts $121,871. Minors and widows are the sufferers.

Dime, Adam "Busted."

The literary world of Paris has received a severe blow by the misfortune that has fallen on Mme. Adam in her stock speculations. Her position as editor and proprietor of an influential magazine caused her salon to be much frequented by politicians, literary men, artists, musicians, financiers, and people of fashion. She lived in a very expensive manner, and in order to provide extra means she speculated on the bourse, about the movements of which she was unusually well informed. So confident was she in her brokers that, although she had transactions of some magnitude pending, she went on a long journey. During her absence the crash came, and before she had time to return she had lost a large amount of money, which has been paid, however, to the uttermost farthing. As she is now a comparatively poor woman, it will be impossible for her to keep a salon in the old style.

ROSECRANS.

His Do-Nothing Campaign—Chase's Letter to Halstead Urging Patience and Hope.

Warden's life of Chase has the following as to the intelligence received at Washington from the army at Chickamauga on the second day of the battle, and the following letter from Secretary Chase to a military editor who was doing a great deal in telling how the War should be carried on:

"Having been impressed by somewhat careful study with apprehensions for the condition of Rosecrans' army, Secretary Chase was a good deal alarmed by the telegrams in the morning papers of the 20th of September, and went immediately to the War Department after breakfast, where he found two telegrams, one from Rosecrans, and one from Dana, both dated at Chattanooga, and both reporting serious disaster. Later in the day another telegram came from Dana, saying that Thomas had successfully resisted the enemy's advance, but left room for serious forebodings."

On the following day he wrote as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.—MY DEAR SIR: I am not responsible for the management of the War, and have no voice in it, except that I am not forbidden to make suggestions, and do so now and then, when I can't help it.

"You are wrong in blaming Stanton as you do. You ought to allow for the great difficulties of his position, and remember that it is much easier to criticise than to act so as to avoid even just criticism. Nor should you forget that a war managed by a President, a Commanding General, and a Secretary cannot, especially when the great differences of temperament, wishes, and intellectual characteristics of these three are taken into the account, reasonably be expected to be conducted in the best possible manner. This condition can only be remedied by the President, and as yet he fears the remedy most. Don't be so impatient. Your friend,

"S. P. CHASE."

"M. Halstead, Esq."

Cincinnati Commercial, March 19.

We were surprised to see the letter from Secretary Chase in Warden's book. It was printed from a copy preserved among the papers of the Secretary. The letter says: "You are wrong in blaming Stanton as you do." So we were. The statement that "a war managed by a President, a Commanding General, and a Secretary cannot reasonably be expected to be conducted in the best possible manner," touched the marrow of the matter.

Mr. Warden did not give, in his autobiography with notes on Chase, the entire correspondence, and that was, we have no doubt, one of the cases in which he omitted the right thing. The probability is that the letter to which Chase replied on the morning after the battle of Chickamauga was one complaining that there was not a concentration of Western troops. The editor of the *Gazette* may have encountered somewhere in his extensive reading the fact that "Halstead M." wrote a letter to Halleck on the 3d of April, 1863, telling him how to carry on the war, and that Halleck singularly enough neglected the valuable advice so freely bestowed. This letter urged the concentration of the Western National armies under Rosecrans, as the fortunes of war had put up to that time against Grant on the Mississippi. The case seemed hopeless just then, and Grant wrote despondingly to Halleck at the same time. However, Grant extricated himself by a brilliant campaign, and, cutting the Rebel forces in two, bagged Pemberton at Vicksburg, while Rosecrans waited for mule-harness, and revolving carbines, and hopped, and for the corn to grow, in spite of all sorts of remonstrances, appeals, and orders. While the Army of the Potomac was in the wrestle of death at Gettysburg, and the Army of the Tennessee had the Rebels fast in Vicksburg, Rosecrans was immovable, or nearly so on the centre, with a magnificent army 80,000 strong in actual fighting men (against 44,000 Rebels in front of him under Bragg). When the fighting had been over East and west more than two and a half months, Rosecrans moved forward to encounter the concentrated forces of the Confederacy. So our armies were like a team of balky horses refusing to move all at once. It was horrible blundering to scatter Grant's army after the fall of Vicksburg, and allow the Rebels to pull themselves together.

Chase had only urged editorially in the *Commercial* the concentration of troops, and on the 3d of September, sixteen days before the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, represented so strongly the peril of the advance of the Army of the Cumberland into Georgia, while all was quiet in Virginia and Mississippi, that Rosecrans was at pains to admonish us by letter that, in his judgment, we were doing mischief. We did not think so. We thought the Rebels knew the advantage of their *interior lines of communications*. It was just as plain then that the Confederate armies *would be gathered from all quarters to strike* Rosecrans as it is now that they were. In the face of his protest, however, we drew it as mild as possible in the paper, but expressed to Secretary Chase the sense of alarm that possessed us, and indignation that our brave troops should be sent to slaughter at manifest disadvantages. The disaster or Chickamauga, duly prepared on both sides, followed. Then there was concentration in hot haste. Troops were hurried from the East and the South. Stanton came out in a rage and met Grant, who had been ordered up at the highest speed of steamboats and cars. Sherman made forced marches on the old Corinth road. Two ex-commanders of the Army of the Potomac, Hooker and Burnside, were brought into play. Rosecrans passed away [into merited obscurity and contempt].

SHERMAN.

More Testimony Over Which John Sherman Was Whitewashed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—When the hunt for Sherman delegates was in full blast, more and more stationery, "or "stuff" as Mr. Brad Adams called it, was furnished to the Sherman bureau under various false invoices.

The following is the testimony of Pitney, Sherman's confidential friend in the business:

"By Mr. Logan—Q.—Was it or not understood, directly or indirectly, between the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Upton; the Chief Clerk, Mr. Power; yourself, and Mr. Norton, that vouchers were to be made for the purpose of covering up these expenditures for stationery, etc.?

"A.—My previous statements would cover that pretty well. There was no misunderstanding about it that the department would pay for these articles between the Chief Clerk and myself at the time the payment was made. In the first instance it was Mr. Upton when he was Chief Clerk, and next Mr. Power when he was Chief Clerk. There was no misunderstanding about that so far as I have any idea, because I know I spoke to both parties about it."

Stationery of all sorts was furnished directly from the department to the "bureau" by Mr. Sturtevant, the clerk, as well as by Adams, the favored dealer. But Sturtevant, after awhile, refused to furnish more.

"Q.—You say that you had also an understanding with Mr. Power. When did you first have a conversation with Mr. Power on this subject, and where? A.—In the chief clerk's room, directly after he became chief clerk. He could not have been chief clerk more than three days. I think it was not more than three days; it was directly after he became chief clerk. . . . I went up and told him of the committee over there, what had been doing, and asked him what we should do. . . . I told him we had paid for some stationery for the use of the committee. I do not recollect that I told him we paid for it as fieholders. I do not recollect how I told him we paid for it. . . . I told him we had, under Mr. Upton, paid for some stationery for the use of the committee, and I think now, and I believe I told him, that Mr. Sturtevant had sent stationery over there; that is, he had furnished stationery to be sent over there. I am not so positive about telling him, but I think I did. I have no reason to question I did; but I would not make an issue with him on that point. . . . I think I just told him that the department paid for it. I do not think he made any inquiry as to the manner it was paid for. . . . Adams was up there one day and mentioned that the committee were still getting stuff. He mentioned it incidentally. We did not have any conversation about the vouchers; but he said that the committee were getting stuff over there. That was about the amount of it. He was one day in the office, and spoke about the committee over there doing business pretty lively, or something of that kind, indicating that they were drawing stationery still. I knew there was some to be paid for. . . . So I told Mr. Power, I think he told me this before Maj. Power came in; it may have been a few days before. . . . The Major said we would have to do as Upton had done, or something that brought in Upton's name; I think it was that we would have to do as Upton had done. . . . Ex-Senator Ferry, the department had paid for stationery for across the way.

"Q.—Do you know that Mr. Upton knew that you were paying for the stationery out of the contingent fund of the Treasury? A.—No doubt in the world he knew. . . . I do not know it from having talked to him about it afterward; only this, that he said we would have to get it and pay for it in some way.

"Q.—But did he suggest to you that that 'same way' meant an improper way? A.—That is what it meant. He did not say an improper way, but I knew what he meant, and he knew that I knew what he meant.

"Q.—Were you in the habit of having that sort of communication with Mr. Upton? A.—No. I cannot say that I was; but this was right on the heels of supplying stationery from the department, and he knew that payment in some way was not payment out of his own pocket. It was to be paid for in some way, it was understood, out of the fund for contingent expenses."

During the Chicago Convention there was a lunch spread in Upton's room in the department to assist the Sherman boom at long range. It ran through three or four days. There were plenty of good things to eat and drink. The which was paid for partly under vouchers for candles. Pitney testifies that he paid $70 out of "the safe." The last he knew about it the debt was not all paid. Pitney testifies thus:

. . . . "They were in the habit of buying lemons and sugar for the use of the Secretary's office, and they were generally billed under some other name, and that was understood upstairs, and well known to the Chief Clerk, to Mr. Upton, to the Storekeeper, Mr. Hatch, to Mr. Norton, and myself. We all knew that. So when a voucher came for that purpose, and was not a very large one, I would sign the voucher. I do not know which was paid first, the voucher for the six boxes or the voucher for the sixteen boxes.

"Q.—You simply told Mr. Reed to cover the balance into candles, whatever it was? A.—No; to get pay for them as we paid for lemons and sugar.

"Q.—How did you expect to account for that $70 in money that you took out of your safe? A.—I did not expect to account for it at all.

"Q.—Was that your individual money? A.—No, sir.

"Q.—Was it money belonging to the Government? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—How could you get through with that without accounting for it? A.—When I used that by direction of my superior officers it was their affair, not mine. I only held the money as the agent of the Chief Clerk, you may say, or of the Assistant Secretary, my superior officers. If they told me to use that money for any purpose, I should use it.

"Q.—How did it get there? A.—I sold an old, worn-out engine.

"Q.—And received that sum for it? A.—Yes, sir; it was condemned by the engineer, and that was about the value.

"Q.—Did not that account for public property sold by you? A.—I deposited the money in the Treasury Department usually.

"Q.—You did not deposit this? A.—No; I would deposit it when we had another sale.

"Q.—Did Mr. Upton tell you to use that money, belonging to the Government, to pay for this lunch? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—And he said: 'Take it and use it'? A.—Yes; and he told me not to tell Maj. Power about it. . . . A.—He was Assistant Secretary."

W. G. Smith, a laborer in the Treasury Department, testified to Moulton, Sherman's brother-in-law, having the free run of the stationery-room; and to the way whole boxes of stationery of every description were transferred to the Sherman "bureau," which was conveniently across the street.

These specimens of testimony are taken quite at random from a mass over which the committee has been occupied for weeks.

THE CASE OF SERGT. MASON.

Official Correspondence Relative to His Proposed Transfer to the Civil Authorities.

The following is the letter authorized by Gen. Hancock concerning the surrender of Sergt. Mason to the civil authorities for trial:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. Harbor, 1881.—Col. *S. B. Ayres, Second Artillery, Commanding Washington Barracks*—SIR: The Major-General directs me to say as follows:

In the case of First-Sergt. J. A. Mason, Battery B, Second Artillery, against whom charges and specifications have been preferred for trial by general court-martial for an attempt to kill a prisoner (C. J. Guiteau) in the Washington jail, the department commander desires to know if any requisition has been made by the civil authorities for his rendition for trial by the Oyer and Terminer for "attempt to kill." Such requisition should be complied with.

You will please call upon the United States Attorney of the District of Columbia, and ascertain whether he proposes to bring the case before the grand jury, with a view to Mason's trial by the civil authorities, in which case he will not be tried by general court-martial, but held to await such action.

If, however, the United States Attorney does not propose to take this action, Sergt. Mason will be tried by general court-martial under the sixty-second article of war for the crime of "attempt to kill," as "prejudicial to good order and military discipline," in consequence of his status as a soldier and the circumstances of the case.

Please telegraph your reply to this communication. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HINCHELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

After sundry formal letters on the subject the correspondence closed with a letter from Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner to the effect that, as the civil authorities had been offered an opportunity to try the prisoner and had declined, the trial by court-martial would proceed. No requisition having been made by the civil authorities, and no indictment found against Sergt. Mason, the Secretary of War, on Feb. 11, wrote that he could with propriety be tried, and a general court-martial was accordingly appointed, as such tribunals have the law of concurrent jurisdiction when a crime not capital is committed by a soldier.

The Law Violated in Mason's Case.

New York Sun, March 17.

The defense of the court-martial proceedings in Sergt. Mason's case is surprisingly weak.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, a Judge Advocate in the army serving in this department, undertakes to justify the action of the military authorities by reference to the sixty-second article of war.

If that article stood alone in the Revised Statutes of the United States, there might be some force in his contention.

It does in terms provide for the punishment by court-martial of crimes not capital, and disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. But it must be read and construed together with the other articles of war, so as to give effect to the provisos of all, if possible; and thus read and construed, it does not apply to the crime of Sergt. Mason.

If it had been committed in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, it would have been punishable by court-martial, under the fifty-eighth article of war. But that article confers no power to try soldiers or officers by court-martial on prevails; and in this enactment Congress, by the clearest implication, has forbidden the exercise of the power in time of peace.

This view, as we showed on first calling public attention to the matter, is verified by the very next article of war (Art. 59), which requires that persons in the military service accused of crimes committed in time of peace *shall be delivered over to the civil authorities for trial*, upon application to the proper officers by or in behalf of the party injured.

According to Maj. Gardner, Gen. Hancock sent word to the District-Attorney of the District of Columbia, soon after Sergt. Mason's arrest, that the military authorities would not take cognizance of the case if the civil authorities proposed to do so. Mr. Corkhill, however, declared that he did not mean to take any action, and he appears to have recommended the proceeding by court-martial which was eventually adopted.

These facts, if they are correctly stated by the Judge Advocate, hurt Mr. Corkhill without helping Gen. Hancock.

Gen. Hancock *could have forced the civil authorities to act* by sending the witnesses of the crime to make a complaint and testify before the proper magistrate and the grand jury of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Corkhill is not a suitable person for public prosecutor, if he shirked his duty as District-Attorney in the manner asserted by Maj. Gardner.

Their combined negligence has resulted in a *violation of law which is dangerous to liberty*, and deserving only of emphatic condemnation.

The Rage for House Decoration.

New York Graphic.

This is becoming a serious question, some ladies carrying the mania to such an extreme limit that a funny story is told of one unfortunate man who sits in the cellar, declaring it is the only place where he can take any comfort, the parlors and other rooms being converted into cabinets of embroideries, blue china, Japanese rareties and flapping portières. In many homes the parlors are so crowded with bric-a-brac that there seems hardly room enough left to devote to comfort or convenience. Every door and window is curtained, and one has to be cautious with a large Gainsborough hat on, or the portière will sweep it off. Small gilded wicker tables hold large china trays on which are placed cups and saucers. Around an open fire are grouped chairs and even sofas. While in some drawing-rooms shelves of books line the walls, and in others pictures, plaques, cabinets and shelves cover every line of surface. Where room can be found, easels holding pictures, and jardinieres with growing plants are placed to fill in the chinks, so to speak, and it's well that the lovely mistresses of these dainty "interieurs" are slim and wear clinging draperies. Should crinoline again present its unwelcome face and regain its despotic sway, good-by to the present state of things, for no one would desire to see their pretty arrangements turned topsy-turvy.

How an Alligator Eats.

Florida Letter.

An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and, instead of hunting for something to eat, he lets his victuals hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead, like the 'possum. Soon a bug crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats, and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator doesn't close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of the upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop up to catch the mosquitoes. Then more mosquitoes and gnats light on the frogs. Finally a whole village of insects and reptiles settle down for an afternoon picnic. Then all at once there is an earthquake. The big jaw falls, the alligator slyly blinks one eye, gulps down the entire menagerie, and opens his great front door again for more visitors.

An elegant assortment of chamber sets at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

FOREIGN.

Intense Disgust of the Germans at Sargent's Appointment.

They Think Him a Queer Successor of Bancroft, Taylor, and White.

A Seven-Hours' Talk with the Sultan by Minister Lew Wallace.

The Turkish Potentate Expresses Admiration for America and Her Institutions.

Renewal of Disturbances on the Borders of the Transvaal Country.

GERMANY.

VON SCHLOEZER'S SUCCESSOR AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says that Von Eisendrehr, German Minister to Japan, is mentioned as the successor of Von Schloezer at Washington.

DON'T TAKE KINDLY TO SARGENT.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says: "The press here severely criticises the appointment of Sargent as United States Minister to Germany. The *Tageblatt* sharply reproves Evcrett, Secretary of the United States Legation in Berlin, for neglecting to point out to his Government the impropriety of appointing such a successor to men like George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, and Andrew D. White.

THE EMPEROR SLIGHTLY INJURED BY A FALL.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Emperor William was slightly bruised by a fall Friday, but drove out as usual today.

TURKEY.

MINISTER WALLACE AND THE SULTAN HAVE A TALK ABOUT AMERICA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—Gen. Lew Wallace, United States Minister, spent seven hours with the Sultan Saturday. The conversation related chiefly to America, especially in regard to the judicial system of the United States and the mode of collecting taxes. Gen. Wallace states that the Sultan displayed a shrewd, penetrating intellect, and expressed a most friendly sentiment for America.

Gen. Wallace denies having supported the American company's project for obtaining concession for a railroad in the Province of Bagdad.

RUSSIA.

THE THEATER DEMIDOFF FIRE.

Special Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The *Herald* special says: The following are the details of the fire at the Theatre Demidoff: The fire lasted till 4 in the morning. Although the theatre stands isolated in a garden, the wind blew the flames in the direction of some neighboring houses, doing slight damage to them, however. The whole theatre was utterly consumed. It was a wooden building, and this morning not a trace of it is visible. There must have been about 800 persons in the theatre when the fire broke out. Thanks to the energy and presence of mind of the Commissaire of Police all were saved. Seeing the smoke he at once

ROSE AND CALLED OUT TO THE AUDIENCE

"Don't stir! Let one row of stalls only be emptied at a time, and in five minutes the house can be cleared." His suggestion was followed. Meanwhile the police opened the doors, which were constructed after the panic caused by the destruction of the Ring Theatre, and in five minutes, as he had told the people, the theatre was emptied. The fire had originated in one of the actress' rooms. It is supposed that a dress or petticoat first caught fire. The flames then communicated to the building. There were only tiers in the theatre one above the stalls. The building was insured for $12,000.

BURNING OF A THEATRE.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The winter Ladivia Theatre was destroyed by fire last night. No loss of life.

LIEUT. HARBER

has reached Krasnodarska and awaits the arrival of Lieut. Danenhower.

A RUSSIAN EXPEDITION

will be organized this summer to explore the Angara district of Siberia.

FRANCE.

ROUSTAN DREADS THE ATLANTIC.

PARIS, March 19.—The *Nationale* says: "It is quite possible that Roustan, the newly-appointed Minister to the United States, will never go to Washington. It appears that he does not desire to cross the Atlantic, and the Government in nominating him for Washington were chiefly desirous of proving that by recalling him from Tunis they were not inflicting any disgrace upon him."

GREAT BRITAIN.

SUPPOSED FENIAN PLOT.

LONDON, March 19.—The shed at the Royal Albert Dock burned Saturday. It is supposed the fire was the result of a Fenian plot to fire the docks and make a raid for the arms belonging to the dock volunteers. The damage was slight.

SPAIN.

LIBERAL REFORMS URGED.

MADRID, March 19.—At a meeting of Democrats, Marlos presiding, it was decided to make special efforts to induce the Government to carry out liberal reforms.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

DURBAN, March 19.—There are serious disturbances in the southeastern border of the Transvaal. The trouble is spreading.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 19.—The Ottumwa National Bank

RELIGIOUS.

The Coming Aristocracy—That of Education and Refinement—Prof. Swing's Sermon.

Dr. Thomas Believes that Truth Is Found Between Dogmatic Extremes.

The Prophecies of Jesus—An Eloquent Sermon by Dr. Lorimer,

Rabbi Hirsch on the Modern Jewish Views of Christ.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

The Coming Aristocracy.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning to a large audience at the Central Church. His theme was "The Coming Aristocracy." Following is the sermon:

Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.—*Matthew*, v., 5.

Our earth has been governed in turns by military chieftains, by hereditary rulers, by patriarchs, and by majorities, but it has not yet passed into the hands of the meek. And yet there must be a great truth lurking in this one of the beatitudes, because Christ spoke no empty words. The words of Jesus have all through our era been an inexhaustible mine of wealth, and there is no probability that this brief benediction is any exception to the rule or standard of excellence. To catch the probable import of such a teaching we must remember that Christ was not only practical, fitting himself to the immediate wants of his times, but he was also an idealist and opitimist of the highest order, and spoke for the far-off centuries and epochs. His goal was the perfection of God, as is seen in the words: "Be ye also perfect even as your Father in Heaven is perfect." Far more than the old artists who produced their masterpieces as though for the delight of remote nations, Christ spoke for the future of the world, however long it might continue. Remembering this fact we can imagine that there may yet be before mankind an expanse of time in which the meek can pass into power. They may be a kind of spiritual century plant—very slow to bloom.

The word translated by our English term "meek" demands a moment's attention. Our word is not an exact equivalent of the one in the Greek manuscripts, for in our day the term "meek" rather involves the idea of patience when imposed upon—a willingness to bear burdens even when placed unjustly upon the shoulders. In the Greek tongue the term implied a peaceful and gentlemanly bearing, a tendency to avoid violence and to seek the good and the peace of all the community. The term was used to express something of that refinement represented by our word culture. In the Bible and classic period there were many blustering Generals and demagogs, many violent and cruel officers, making the most possible show of authority, and compared with such a Christ, and a Paul, and a St. John stood forth in an amazing outline of gentleness. In such a contrast the meaning of our term appears, and by such an interpretation the final triumph of the meek is made more probable. For this benediction and prophecy fall upon simply the cultivated minds of the human race—those developed upon the moral and intellectual sides. Into the hands of these will pass at last the many principalities and powers of our globe. The kingdoms of mere force, or of royal blood, or of money will fade away in the splendor of the new kingdom of the mind. The earth, through and by means of many vicissitudes, is advancing toward a government swayed by a mental aristocracy.

The word aristocracy originated in the desire of the Greeks and other races to escape absolute despotism. It embodied in a degree the very thought seen in the benediction, "Blessed are the meek," for the Greek term aristokratia betrayed a weariness of one-man power and a longing for a power that should be vested in the best citizens. "Let our laws, and orders, and decrees be issued not by one man, often ambitious, and cruel, and senseless, but by all the best men." This was the original import of the political term aristocracy. Not often, however, does a noble idea, issuing from some idealist, retain or ever reach its import out in the actual field of service. The term Christian is worn by many a criminal, and by none who are perfectly like [illegible]

[illegible] not in the laws of labor, and wealth, and increase. The enterprise near our city called "Pullman" is an instance of an intelligent aristocracy—a money power which helps itself by helping the laborer. The rule of an intelligent moneyed class might thus be a great advance over the Governments by blood and by sword which have filled so many pages in the records of earth; for it must be remembered that the great light which is falling upon this age is falling upon the millionaires as well as upon the middle and poorer classes; and never again will capital deal with labor as it dealt with labor in France and Ireland a hundred years ago, or in Georgia and Mississippi when our Nation was lingering in the darkness of the past. Should a monied empire come to America, it will not come as a Shylock but as an incarnate selfishness seeking the supreme good of self by a tolerable welfare of all. It will permit you and me to flourish a little that it may have a greater income of gold. The Irish landlords and the old slaveowners expected riches to come from broken hearts. The moneyed aristocrats of tomorrow, if they should appear, will take good care of all birds that lay golden eggs.

Having conceded this much to the supposed kingdom of money, should it come, let us proceed to state that this kingdom, like that of royal blood and that of the sword, is fading away. The reign of the educated and moral, as foreseen by Christ, is coming more rapidly than the sway of riches. In the new evolution of government the man who has many millions can have his vote canceled by the country schoolteacher who may be toiling for $50 a month. And when we remember how few are the very rich compared with the millions who read and think, but who are in only a moderate financial condition, we do not see any great obstacle in the way of the kingdom of the mind. No good for the individual or for the State advances by a flowery path. As spring always comes by sudden onsets and retreats, making the human soul exult and sink by turns, and in this latitude consumes sixty days in its struggle with the north wind, so the progress of a mild and sweet philosophy makes many an alarming halt in a struggle with old and new enemies. Blind is the eye and dull the soul which cannot see in our land an amazing phenomenon—that of the intellectual and moral inheriting a continent. Without a standing army, without a navy, without valuable forts, here are fifty millions of people living under the throne of reason alone. Much folly is mingled with this intelligence, as there is no gold that has not its alloy, but if there is folly within, it is not the wretched folly of royal blood, not the ruinous folly of the sword, but the blunders of men living in a world greater than their grasp or than their virtues. Our land seems to be an effort of the school-house to supersede the cannon, and the crown, and the musical ring of gold; and to that degree appears to be some outline of the dominion foreseen by the one who said: "Blessed are the meek."

That humanity is nearing a reign of thought and virtue rather than folly and vice may be inferred from the new position accorded to woman. Woman was perhaps degraded in the primitive times, when power was a physical force. As a physical machine she has always ranked below man; and it may be that barbarism, vain of physical powers, made a hero out of man and a slave out of woman. Be this as it may, once out of her high birth-right it was impossible to find a way of return. In Indian and in pagan lands she has lost all memory and dream of inherent equality, and as did the slaves of our former South, indorse their own sorrows. The recent and rapid return to her lost empire of equality shows that the general kingdom of mind is setting in, and that the reasons for the subjection of woman have disappeared. In the old world of battles, and wrestling, and boxing woman became a pigmy, but in a world of mind and morals she escapes all charge of inferiority, and in rising heralds a new era.

The triumphant passage of the "Anti-Polygamy" bill is the utterance of an age in favor of the equality of man and woman. It is monstrous that the continent tolerated so long the idea that woman was only a twentieth or fiftieth part of a man's value in mind, morals, or money. The isolation and remoteness of Utah made the Nation overlook for many years the deep insult to woman involved in that Mormon settlement. The whole utterance of that colony was from the outset a satire on religion and a defiance of Nature itself, for Nature has for thousands of years declared that each woman is as valuable as each man. That some Mormon females should favor their degradation is natural, for conditions the most monstrous become at last accepted and are made even matters of delight—many an Indian squaw feeling honored by her bondage and many a slave woman being gratified at the prices brought by herself and children in the public market.

We thus behold polygamy, and slavery, and monarchy, and military powers falling before those forms of power which Christ ascribed to the meek. The human scene today is that of vast millions trying to marshal themselves under the lead of thought and taste. The millions have tried everything except reason and culture. They have experimented with all forms of abstract philosophy, and have dressed in rags and eaten plain food with the hope that a theory could bring blessedness; the millions have fled to the wilderness, to caves, and all solitudes under the impression that the best way to use the world was to fly from it; again have the millions been slaves to royal blood and have fallen down on the face and placed the mouth in the dust while the gilded chariot of a King was passing; again have the common people sounded the depths of ignorance to learn whether where there is most ignorance there is most bliss; nor [illegible]

[illegible] for them to be "settled" or "decided"; they want to be right.

Of course I shall not claim that all truth is to be found in this middle ground, for in some things there is no middle ground; but desire rather to show wherein the truth in certain discussions now before the public is with neither extreme, but lies midway between the two. And we may find the illustrations of this in the doctrines, the worship, and the life of religion.

Let us first look at the extremes in the doctrines of religion.

Take as an illustration the question of revelation. One extreme claims that everything in [illegible]

[illegible] Yes, natural to us, because it is upon our plane; we understand it. But it seems very unnatural to uncivilized races, and would have been like a miracle to those who lived a hundred years ago.

And now, in such a world as this, with new surprises of power every day, shall any one pretend to say that no higher power or law can come down into our sphere? That a higher will may not have come in and fed a multitude or healed the sick in the days of Christ? And, I suppose, could we see the whole range of Nature, what we call a miracle would seem just as natural, and as much under law, and in law, as does the falling of a leaf, or any event about us.

And now, whilst there may be an extreme statement of the supernatural, and in many instances too great a credulity in often calling things miraculous that are not, yet the truth is that miracles did occur through the power of our Lord and his disciples; that they did occur in the old dispensation. The truth is that we are in a series of life, and law, and being that rises above us, and that the higher laws may, and do even now, come down in answer to prayer, and overcome or displace the lower laws for the accomplishment of certain ends. The general ongoings of Nature are not thereby disturbed, but a new thing is done, just as when Christ fed the multitude; it did not affect the usual order of nature and labor in supplying food in other cases.

Another illustration of the truth lying between the extremes may be found in the doctrines of the known and the unknown, and of faith and reason. In past ages it was largely all one way, and on the side of knowledge and faith. The teachers of religion assumed a vast and confident knowledge of God and of the future world, and faith was easy and almost unquestioning. Reason then bowed to authority. Now the tendency is to the other extreme, and a school is rising up to say we do not know anything about God or the future, nor that there is a God, nor that man is immortal. And reason is coming forward to claim the whole field, and to [illegible]

[illegible] Church authority, of reason, of faith, of liturgy, of creed, of sentiment, of life.

And we find the same tendency to extremes in the life of religion. Of course there is, and there can be, no middle ground in a plain commandment of right or wrong, such as we have in the decalog. To be righteous, one must be right; to be true, he must be truthful; to be honest, he must not defraud his neighbor; to be virtuous, he must be pure in thought.

But there are questions as to the proper use of the world, or the Sabbath, or amusements, upon which men go to wide extremes. The monks of ascetic ages sought to get away from the world, and to punish the flesh as if they were necessar- [illegible]

[illegible] We can live to conscience; live to God; and the great thing is to so live, and to so use the Bible, and the Church, and the Sabbath, and reason and faith as to come into the personal experience of salvation; have in us the "mind that was in Christ," to have a broad and tender charity for others, and to do good in the world. And as time goes on, in religion as in everything else, by action and reaction, by long suffering and patient working, mankind will come away from the extremes of party, and prejudice, and ignorance—will come to the clearness of truth, and the rest of faith, and the beauty of life, and the fullness of love. O, my soul, "choose the way of truth"! and hasten, O God, the day when it shall fill the world!

DR. LORIMER.

A Discourse by the Pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church on "The Prophecies of Jesus."

The Rev. George C. Lorimer preached to a large congregation last evening at Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street, taking as his subject "The Prophecies of Jesus." Following is the discourse:

This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth.—Math., xxi., 11.

In a very important sense, prophecy has been superseded by history. The more we know in a natural way of the past, the less necessity there is of knowing anything supernaturally of the future. To the childhood of the world, when models of nobility and greatness were wanting, [illegible]

[illegible] own exaltation. It is hard to say whether we are more lost in amazement when we contemplate the hight to which He expects to attain, or are overwhelmed with astonishment at His presumption. We are certainly seized with giddiness, as, in imagination, we stand on the elevation which He so composedly surveyed and cast our eyes on the breadth and the depth which He exposes to view. But, after all, He may only have spoken the words of truth and soberness. This is not a question to be decided by feeling, whether it inclines us favorably towards Him or not, but by evidence. What are the facts in the case? Have His predictions concerning Himself been sufficiently fulfilled, and in manner so palpable as to warrant the confidence that whatever remains will finally be accomplished? It is the well-grounded belief of Christendom that He rose from the dead? I say well-grounded, for the efforts of centuries have failed to invalidate the proof on which it relies. This proof I shall examine in a future discourse, and this evening simply remark that, however inconclusive some minds may esteem it, it has succeeded in multiplying converts, and in deepening the conviction that the resurrection of Jesus is a fact. To the faith of many millions He has risen from the dead, and has become a living presence of incalculable power and majesty. Admitting, what I am not disposed to admit, that the alleged historical resurrection is a myth, nevertheless, in view of His position in the thought and life of humanity, and of His boundless influence over its affairs, His predictions have been marvelously honored. He is not a dead Christ to the world, but living; and we know that He rules imperiously in the domains of morals and religion, and that His law of right dominates in the consciences of even those who scorn allegiance to His name. No combination of circumstances or of men has been able to dethrone Jesus or diminish His authority in the earth. Through the movements of eighteen centuries, whether political, social, [illegible]

RABBI HIRSCH.

The "Modern Jewish Views of Christ."

[illegible]

[illegible] up Thursday, when the defendant was discharged. The Justice decided that there was not sufficient ground on which to hold him to bail. The suit of Cooley vs. Johnson was put over till next Tuesday. Another warrant was issued at Maple Park for Johnson, but he has thus far eluded arrest.

MONEY ORDERS.

The New Plan Inaugurated by the American Express Company Working Successfully and Daily Proving Its Popularity.

THE TRIBUNE mentioned, at the time it was started, the new money-order plan of the American Express Company. It went into effect Friday, when 175 orders were issued, and about fifty were paid here. The same was true of Saturday. The orders so far received have been mainly from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The average order is about $5. It is expected that next week a much larger business will be done.

The new system is designed particularly for the transmission of small sums of money. Heretofore the express companies have sent money in packages at a minimum charge of 15 cents for sums of $20 and under. Under the system just inaugurated the charges are five cents for amounts of $5 and under down to $1 (this being the limit), and eight cents for sums more than $5 and not exceeding $10. From this it is seen that the highest rate is two cents less than the post-office tolls for sums of $10 and less. The company limits the time during which payment will be made on presentation of order to three months from the date of its issue, but ample provision is made for the recovery of the money in case this requirement is not complied with. In event of the loss of the money-order, the company makes provision for the refunding of moneys. The company does not propose to pay orders at all of its 4,000 offices in the United States, but will issue orders from all. Orders will be paid at only 457 offices, and these are distributed in nineteen different States, as follows: Maine, nineteen paying offices; New Hampshire, twenty-seven; Vermont, thirty-one; Massachusetts, twenty-five; New York, seventy-five; New Jersey, three; Pennsylvania, five; Ohio, eight; Indiana, twenty-eight; Illinois, sixty-five; Kentucky, one; Michigan, forty; Wisconsin, thirty-seven; Minnesota, sixteen; Iowa, forty-five; Missouri, fourteen; Kansas, one; Nebraska, three; Dakota, four. The agents of the company are now all supplied with the money orders bound in small-sized books, each containing five, fifteen, twenty-five, or fifty orders. Each order can be issued for the maximum amount, $10, or for five-cent fractional amounts down to $1, by the use of an ingenious form of coupon attached to each order. Orders are issued payable on presentation, or only according to advice of the remitter, or to the order of a certain person in the election of the remitter. When the money is sent payable per advice of the remitter, advice-cards for mailing with the order are furnished the remitter without additional charge. The company will, in order to accommodate parties frequently sending small sums of money to distant places, sell books directly to them, so that orders may be filled out by them at any time and transmitted without visiting the company's office. Should the system work satisfactorily, it is quite probable that books will be issued for larger separate orders than $10.

THE DEADLY REVOLVER.

John Quinn Fatally Shot by John Mitchel—Possibly the Result of a Carousal.

Just before 3 o'clock Saturday morning, Officer O'Halloran, who was passing along Polk street, observed a light in John Mitchel's saloon, at No. 391. Upon visiting the place he found the proprietor standing near the bar, and while the officer was talking to him a woman named Mrs. Clark came in the back door with a revolver in her hand. To the policeman's inquiries Mitchel and the woman said that there was nothing going on, and, though the persons looked somewhat excited, he attributed it to liquor, and passed along on his beat. At the corner of Centre avenue and Polk street the policeman encountered Patrick Quinn, who informed him that his son, John Quinn, had been shot in Mitchel's place, and he wanted something done about it. Sergt. John Rehm was notified, and with two officers from the Twelfth Street Station he made an investigation that satisfied him that Mitchel, his assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, had done the shooting, and he was accordingly locked up. Shortly after his incarceration he called one of the officers to his cell-door, and admitted having shot Quinn, whom, he alleges, he found in his saloon about 2 o'clock upon returning from a party. Thinking that Quinn and several companions were burglars, he shot at them as they were going out the back door. This, he said, was the truth of the matter and all he knew about it. An officer who visited Quinn's home, at No. 226 Aberdeen street, found the young man in bed with a bullet wound in the left breast near the nipple and in the left shoulder, the location of the wounds indicating that the shots had been fired when Quinn had his face toward the revolver. In addition to the bullet [illegible]

[illegible] to think that Quinn, Mitchel, the woman Clark, and a number of other people were carousing in the saloon, that a fight was started in some way, and that in the row Quinn was slugged and shot. There are several little matters in support of this theory, which will probably prove to be correct. Dr. Wreida attended the wounded man at first, but at 10 o'clock last night three surgeons were in attendance, and expressed a belief that the young man would not live. The Twelfth street officers arrested several young men supposed to have been with Quinn Friday night, but all of them declare that they are ignorance of everything concerning the affair. Although it is a matter in which mystery seems to predominate, it is probable that during the coming twenty-four hours the police will be able to get at the bottom of the affair.

Mrs. Clark was arrested late Saturday night by the Twelfth street police, and sent to the Harrison Street Station. Quinn, the wounded man, promises to explain to Capt. O'Donnell today just how the shooting occurred.

FLAGRANT ADULTERY.

Arrest of the Guilty Woman and Her Paramour.

The people living on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, are rejoicing over the prospect of getting rid of a very disagreeable neighbor—a woman who gets drunk and has a very abusive tongue and is a great mischief-maker. Her name is Mrs. Nellie Cunningham, and she occupies the house numbered 2354. William B. Cunningham, the lawyer, her husband, has for some time suspected that she was untrue to him, and he employed a detective to shadow her. The officer reported to him Friday, and Cunningham swore out a warrant for the arrest of a Mrs. Gallagher, who keeps an assignation [illegible]

LABOR [illegible]

Rapid Spread of [illegible] bles in W[illegible] sylv[illegible]

Knights of La[illegible] tion in Othe[illegible] Ind[illegible]

A General Loc[illegible] of the M[illegible]

The Trades' As[illegible] cago Adding [illegible] Fla[illegible]

[illegible]

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Rapid Spread of the Coal Troubles in Western Pennsylvania.

Knights of Labor Sowing the Infection in Other Branches of Industry.

A General Lockout and Closing of the Mines Now Anticipated.

The Trades' Assembly Agitators in Chicago Adding Fuel to the Flame.

The Troubles in the Coal Regions of Western Pennsylvania Rapidly Spreading.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 19.—The uprising of colliery operatives has become more extended than was supposed would be the case. The prominent operators of Western Pennsylvania, who made contracts with their miners the first of the year, have believed no strikes would be ordered in the districts where they operate. But they have been mistaken. The influence of the Knights of Labor, combined with the power of the officers of the Miners' Union, has been sufficiently strong to bring about a rupture between the operating companies, individual operators, and miners, and, while there has been no organized or general upheaval, the agitators have been busily at work sowing the seeds of dissension and discord, and in some of the mountain mining districts the dissatisfied and restless colliers have assumed a very threatening attitude, and the least indiscreet movement on the part of any one would precipitate a combination of disorders that would eventuate disastrously to all interests concerned.

Since the close of the Miners' National Convention at Youngstown, O., emissaries from the several trades-unions have visited all parts of the coal country, and have already succeeded in mustering many new recruits under the flag of the Miners' Union. From what can be learned in well-informed and trustworthy circles, it appears that it is the intention of the parties engineering the labor movement to create a general strike among all classes of colliery-workers. D. R. Jones, of Pittsburg, President of the Miners' Union, claims that between 75,000 and 80,000 men are now merely waiting a favorable opportunity to start a movement for increased wages, and a few more days will very definitely and positively settle the question. The entire constituency of President Jones have signified their intention of striking, while the aggrieved colliers of all the regions within the jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor organization have likewise expressed their determination of inaugurating a contest with the corporations for an elevation of the present mining prices. The prominent officials of the Miners' Union say the only method by which a regular price can be secured is by the miners and laborers organizing themselves into a protective association and making a concentrated onslaught upon the companies. It is claimed the colliers are in a better condition to engage in a conflict with the capitalists than they ever were before, they having great strength both as to membership and money, which will enable them to maintain a prolonged strike, and with the chances in their favor of becoming victorious.

The Hocking Valley, Manitou, and Canton region strikes are rapidly spreading, and it is safe to predict the closing of every pit within the next week. The Cumberland strikers have become extremely defiant and disorderly, and so apprehensive of flagrant and continued lawlessness have the law-respecting people become that an exodus from the country has begun. Lescoming has been the scene of much disorder and excitement, and the citizens are becoming greatly alarmed as to the safety of their lives and property. The announcement that the coal companies have decided to fill the mines with "black-leg" or non-union colliers has exasperated the malcontents to the highest pitch, and serious trouble must ensue should the corporations attempt to carry their threat into execution. An officer of one of the companies is said to have gone to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to engage the necessary number of men to work the mines. The strikers have deputized men to act as informers, and upon the first approach of new hands into the striking districts an organized onslaught will be made upon them. As the new law officers are either themselves strikers or friends of the discontents, there will be but little protection for the newcomers, and to avoid a collision and bloodshed it is understood the corporations will make an appeal to the State authorities, declaring the coal region in insurrection, and asking for troops to protect their works and operatives. Several of the coal corporation Presidents have departed for Baltimore to consult with Gov. Hamilton upon the situation. The disturbance affects the entire County of Allegheny, and business of every kind is paralyzed. Some 15,000 men are enjoying enforced idleness through the strike, and as the movement is fast extending to all parts of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia, the already large army of unemployment men will be more than double at no distant date. The labor agitation is not entirely confined to the mining population, but the influence of the Knights of Labor is showing itself very strongly in all other departments of mechanical labor, and the uprising will soon embrace all classes of workingmen. The railroad operatives are still holding large and enthusiastic secret meetings, and from all that can be ascertained as to their proceedings it is highly probable that the dissatisfied men will inaugurate a strike at a date some time in the early future. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Trainmen's Union, the Firemen's Brotherhood, and all other organizations to which railroad men belong have largely increased their membership lately, and it is stated all these bodies are in excellent condition to maintain a long aggressive movement with the corporations. Agents of the different associations are just now actively engaged in canvassing the districts where discontent prevails for the purpose of settling all disputes by arbitration, if possible. The dissatisfaction among the employés of Gould's lines is very strong, and the men are liable to strike at almost any moment, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

The miners' strike is generally considered among thoroughly well-informed persons to be but the beginning of the end of more widely-extended and bitterly-contested labor struggles throughout the sections of country where they have originated and now prevail. So strong has this feeling become in some localities that the people are buying but little from their city connections, the assortment of stocks being just enough to keep up to the ordinary demands. In a mercantile light, the situation is depressed, with a prospect of a disastrous termination.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—In a conversation today with some of the leading coal operators of this section I learned that a great deal of trouble is anticipated in the very near future with the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania, which is the bituminous and gas-coal region. Last Thursday the 150 miners working for J. J. Steyerle, of the Buffalo mines, on the Monongahela River, struck work. This concern has contracts for supplying the great Edgar Thomson and the Homestead Steel Works. The reason of the strike was rather a trivial one, the miners refusing to throw the slack in the cars, for which they are not paid, though they occasionally have to handle it in digging for coal. The miners receive $1.05 a ton for mining, which is equal to four cents a bushel, and at this rate their wages now average from $3 to $3 a day. Since then the Courtney and all the men employed in the fourth pool on the Monongahela have struck work, and now there are over 1,000 men idle. Tomorrow the miners hold a mass meeting at Limetown, and will endeavor to get out the men from J. S. Neil's mines, thus adding several hundred more to the outs. The men now have no reason for the strike, really, as they have to handle no slack anyhow in mining, but they refuse to haul it on cars to be hauled out and weighed. And now for the future. The miners in this section are making big money, comparatively speaking, more than at any time since the war, but the Hocking Valley is paying only 70 cents a ton for mining, or about 2¼ cents a bushel, and are drawing trade away from the Pittsburg mines. On the 1st of April the operators propose to reduce wages 25 cents a ton, thus cutting the price at 80 cents. They claim that they must reduce wages in order to keep running, and when the time comes they believe that it will result in a general lockout. Just at present the iron and labor markets in this section are very nervous and unsettled.

A General Lockout Expected Today at Lawrence, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 19.—The Pacific mill employs number 502. That number are idle because of the strike of 410. A general lockout is expected Monday. Father Ryan (Catholic) in Lowell today advised the strikers to return to work, and denounced the leaders of the movement. While speaking many persons left the church.

Shoemakers on a Strike.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 19.—The men at the Boot and Shoe emporium at Franchlyn, numbering 150, struck this afternoon for shorter time, took possession of the works, closed them, and hold them under guard. They refuse to give way to Superintendent Mill is in consultation with Gov. Murray as to whether he shall proceed to recover the works through the courts or call on the military.

Deplorable Results of the Half-Time Policy in the Luzerne Region.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

A special dispatch from Mauch Chunk says: "By agreement with the other coal-producing corporations the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which owns the six extensive mines at Summit Hill, Lansford, and Coaldale, restrict their miners to half working time, or three days per week. When for any reason work cannot be done on the allotted Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, the miners are not allowed to make up for lost time by working on the other days of the week. This season work has been greatly interfered with by rain in five of the six mines which have "slopes," so that 2,500 men, many of them with families dependent upon them for support, could only work six days in the entire month of January and five days in February. Until today they have had but eleven hours' work in the month of March. The 300 men in mine No. 6, which has no slope, have been more fortunate, getting about fifteen days' labor out of January and also February, and in proportion thus far out of March. It will now be impossible for the men in the other mines to get more than ten days' work out of March.

"The system of mining here is different from that in vogue in other parts of the anthracite coal field. Nominally, the miners get $7.25 per running yard, which means the penetration and removal of a mass of coal from its place in the vein thirty to forty feet in hight, thirty to thirty-six feet in width, and three feet in depth. If they always got that they would be satisfied. Very often enormous quantities of these gigantic 'breasts,' undermined, fall by their own weight, sometimes crushing the miner, but that does not count except to his starving family, and at that rate the miner, if not killed, would do pretty well. But in point of fact, it is optional with the local mine Superintendent to determine at any moment whether a man shall be "laid off" until the coal thrown down is taken from the mine by the company's laborers or shall be continued at work at a per diem of $2.40. The Superintendent may even go further. He may at the end of the month, if a man has made a fairly good bill by yard work, then cut it down by reducing the man's allowance to time, and the man has no redress. It is a common thing, if a miner has made two weeks of good wages at yard work, to then put him on time for the rest of the month, so as to bring his average down. As a result of such regulations, the experienced practical miners here, ready and willing to risk their lives daily in their hard and perilous work, were not permitted to average more than about $12.20 for the whole of January, and in February $12.30. These are laborers who take the places of "helpers" inside, who get from $1.50 to $1.75 per diem, and three classes of outside laborers who respectively get $1.10, $1.22, and $1.30. These men therefore averaged from $8.50 to $10.50 for January, and $8.50 to $9.70 for February. Upon such earnings these laborers are struggling to feed, clothe, and shelter wives and children, and this has been the normal condition of the mine operatives here for six years. These men, especially those who have families, seldom get away from the region and their toil. They know no other business or trade than coal-mining. They are in debt deeply to the storekeepers, with scarcely a hope of ever getting out. Even if they will not run away and leave their debts behind, they have no means with which to make a start. There are fifteen storekeepers in Summit Hill, and about as many in Dansford. These men actually support the mining population of this district, and have now outstanding very many thousands of dollars of indebtedness from which they have scarcely a hope of ever collecting a percentage. The amount of their monthly increase of credit to their unfortunate customers just represents the margin between the pittance that employers allow the men to earn and the amount required to support life. But for the generosity of these storekeepers there would be actual starvation here. How long they can stand this sort of thing is an open question. Already the list of those who have failed is a long one, and the future remaining look very gloomily upon the future. Yet the poor fellows who perforce contract these debts pay honestly all the money they can, and restrict their purchases to the barest necessaries of life, such things as no storekeeper with any heart could refuse set them, and of these get only as little as it is possible to exist upon."

A General Howl at the Interference of the Authorities to Protect Property During the Riots of Strikers.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Trades Assembly was held at No. 192 Washington street for the purpose of denouncing the action of the Governor of Nebraska in calling out the militia and ordering them to charge upon the strikers at Omaha with fixed bayonets. William Cain was called to the chair, and after several speeches and a prolonged discussion the following was adopted:

In view of the readjustment of the relations between labor and capital as brought about by machinery and inventions, by political and religious equality, and by the universal supremacy of public opinion in a free country, we, as representatives of organized wage-workers, declare—

First—That it is the duty and an inalienable right of every industrial worker to join a distinct trade union or amalgamated labor union and stand by the rate of wages as determined by the union of the craft. Irregular competition of workers for a mere chance of employment must give way to concerted action of unions in fixing the rate of wages.

Second—That "scabs" shall be considered as traitors and enemies of the toilers who raise and maintain the standard of life so as to afford the greatest good to the greatest number, that the Chinese, in their capacity as "scabs" and aliens, must not settle amongst a people which tends to an industrial self-government. We detest all men who patronize Chinese laundries, and hope that the Chinese nuisance will soon be abated.

Third—That in the disputes between organized labor and autocratic bosses the President, the Governor of a State, the Mayor or Sheriff shall not use the public authorities and power under the pretense of saving society from the dangerous class. Such interferences by the army, militia, police, or special constables to protect the property of legalized and privileged robbers deserves to be branded as an unwarranted abuse of official power, and such public officers must be relegated to private life. The oppressors and plunderers of the patient and frugal toilers appeal to the bayonet and musket, they must run the risk of being utterly exterminated by the wrath of their outraged wage-slaves.

Fourth—That we declare the landlords of this city outrageous extortioners and criminal lawbreakers for collecting impossible rents and paying taxes on a mere nominal valuation. We recommend that the tenants of Chicago hold, in the near future, a mass indignation meeting similar to the one held in New York not long since, and protest against the exorbitant increase in rents.

Fifth—That we deplore the alarming condition of the press as a falsifier of public opinion, a hired attorney of public plunderers, a deceiver of the workingmen who patronize daily papers of their alleged impartial news and comments.

Sixth—That emergencies have arisen demanding the interference of the people in its collective capacity as general and local government between property and labor in regulating the employment of children, of young persons, married women, minors, etc., and workers in dangerous employments by reducing the hours of work.

Teamsters' Union.

Branch No. 4 of the Teamsters' Union met at No. 875 Milwaukee avenue yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and the audience was very enthusiastic. Mr. August Silonke acted as Chairman and J. Saxaner as Secretary. Mr. J. F. Fox, the Secretary of the Central Teamsters' Union, addressed the meeting.

Branch No. 2 of the Teamsters' Union met at Phelan's Hall, Indiana street, yesterday, M. Brady in the chair. The charter was read and enthusiastically received. About eighty members were enrolled. This branch has now a large membership, and is considered one of the strongest in the union.

Furniture-Finishers.

About 200 fur niture-finishers met in pursuance of a call promulgated by the Trade and Labor Assembly at No. 192 Wasington street yesterday afternoon; and banded themselves into a protective and benevolent union. All present inscribed their names on the roll-call, and, after listening to speeches from representatives of the Labor Council, concluded the business of the meeting with the election of a committee on permanent organization and constitution and by-laws, which will report at the next meeting of the union. There are about 500 furniture-finishers employed in the city.

Sewing Girls' Union.

The Sewing Girls' Union met in their new hall, No. 57 North Clark street, yesterday afternoon. There was a fair attendance. Several members of the Trades Assembly addressed the girls on the necessity of uniting their efforts towards ameliorating the condition of their oppressed sisters.

The Carpenters.

A general meeting of carpenters was held yesterday afternoon at No. 192 Washington street, and it was decided to demand an advance after April 1 from $2.75 to $3 per day in wages.

Carnival at Nice.

A correspondent sends the following account of the Carnival at Nice March 1:

"The carnival has this year been a great success. The town was full to overflowing—not a bed was to be got at any of the many and extremely large hotels, and the weather during the whole of the eight days' fête, in consideration to the continuous downfall which marred all the festivities of 1881, was exquisite—warm, and bright, with none of the too well-known Nice winds and indigenous traditional dust. A very distinguished committee organized the affair, and large sums of money were subscribed to enable them to carry everything out with unwonted splendor. The figure of King Carnival was a gigantic one, and the cavalcade was certainly nearly two miles long. The 'cars' or allegorical and emblematical devices were numerous and original, the costumes magnificent, and the whole procession most effective. The battle of the confetti waxed furious along the whole line of route, but especially in the Place de la Préfecture, where the carriages full of masquers had to pass round the semi-circular tribune, with its many hundred seat-occupants. And as confetti in these days are no longer sugar-plums, but neither more nor less than colored plaster of paris, in pieces the size of peas, woe to the unlucky wight unprotected by a wire mask and a hood for the neck and ears, as the conflicting parties pelted each other with right good will from tin scoops, which sent them with incredible force.

"The battle of flowers, which took place on the Promenade des Anglais, was a beautiful sight—each carriage covered, body and wheels, with the choicest exotics, and the occupants (ladies) with most ravishingly pretty bouquets to fling, casting bouquets broadcast into other carriages, or at those they passed. Of the English ball, the least said the better.

"The concluding night—Mardi Gras—when the whole population turned out, and, armed with 'moccoletti,' or small wax tapers, endeavored themselves with blowing out those of their neighbors, was well kept up, especially in the tribune, where the haute monde congregated. The fireworks were marvelous, and the burning of King Carnival, a monster figure on his throne, at 12 o'clock, ushered in sober Lent; and the tens of thousands of pleasure-seekers dispersed to dance and make merry in the illuminated streets until a late hour in the morning. There was one piece of gross neglect or mismanagement, and it was this: On the moccoletti-night, either by the check-takers or in some other extraordinary way, all sorts of people were let into the tribune, and those who had paid the rather large sum for the privilege of a seat for the week were incommoded by the commonest mob possible—not roughs, but the lower classes. It is hoped that the committee will remedy this in 1883."

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Fire in Wahl's Saloon.

It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in connection with the fire Saturday evening in the rear of Mr. Wahl's saloon at No. 442 South Halsted street, that a similar fire had occurred there Friday evening, and that the second fire had aroused the suspicion of the police, who investigated and came to the conclusion that Wahl was responsible for both. The friends of Mr. Wahl, who is said to be an old and respectable German, resent the conclusions of the police, and are inclined to attribute the fires to the work of a neighbor, with whom he has gone to law in the Justice Courts, and who, they think, has inspired somebody to set fire to the premises in the hope of getting quite a cloud upon Mr. Wahl and his evidence in the pending suit by making it appear that Wahl had set fire to the place himself. The latter's friends denounce the idea that Mr. Wahl has attempted to burn up his own property as absurd. After the principal insurance company had paid the loss—some $15—and canceled the policy, leaving Mr. Wahl without any insurance and no incentive to turn incendiary, even if he had ever been so disposed. In addition to that, one of Mr. Wahl's daughter's was sick and bedridden at both times. The neighbor in question is a barnessmaker, whose wife Mr. Wahl had arrested some days ago for alleged larceny, and whose case is to come up this afternoon before Justice Morrison. A third attempt to set fire to one of the outbuildings was made yesterday, but like the others it proved to be a fizzle.

A Small Blaze in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—F. Birchard's block on West Water street was damaged to the extent of $500 tonight by fire. His tenants, I. P. Tischenor, commission merchant, and Baird, printer, suffered a loss of $300 and $400 respectively. F. R. Peck lost $100.

Stove Works at Rock Island.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 19.—Early this morning the Central City Stove Works, located in Rock Island, were destroyed by fire. The loss figures up $3,500, upon which there is an insurance of $1,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Distillery at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 19.—D. Aiken & Co.'s distillery was set on fire by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp this morning and totally destroyed. Loss, $27,000; insurance, $15,000. The bonded warehouses were not burned.

KILLED FOR REVENGE.

Cold-Blooded Murder at Good Hope, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., March 19.—From an extra of the Macomb *Journal* the following account of a shocking murder is taken: "Last night at 10 o'clock Sheriff Newland received a dispatch from Good Hope, as follows:

"'GOOD HOPE, Ill., March 17, 1882.—*To Sheriff Newland, Macomb:* Ed Gick shot and killed Thomas Edmonson about 6 o'clock. Gick arrested; come after him. If the Coroner is in town, bring him. I. S. WALLIN.'

"It appears that Gick heard that Edmonson had reported to the town authorities that he (Gick) and two others, Ed Payne, a barber of the place, and 'Jude' Davis were making themselves publicly and indecently conspicuous with an abandoned woman, and said that if some one else did not he would have them all arrested. It does not transpire that Edmonson carried this threat into execution, but the fact that Gick and his companions heard that it was made was sufficient to warrant them in following their unsuspecting victim and shooting him in cold blood. The two companions of Gick are Ed Payne, a barber of the town, and 'Jude' Davis, the engineer at Statler's elevator. In his testimony at the Coroner's inquest this forenoon Gick said he heard that Edmonson had made threats to have him arrested, and that he and the others had made up their minds to 'get away' with him; that they were watching for Edmonson, and saw two men going in the direction of his (Edmonson's) house; that they followed, and he recognized one as Edmonson. He (Gick) hurried in advance of Payne and Davis and called out to Edmonson to halt, and at the same time yelled, saying, 'What have you got to say against me?' Edmonson turned, drew out a pocket-knife, and replied, 'I'll show you,' but that he was several steps away and did not advance. Gick drew his revolver and began firing. He fired three shots, and Edmonson fell; he supposed his first shot missed, but the next two took effect. In his same testimony he says that Payne and Davis were close enough to have prevented his firing if they had tried. After firing the shot Gick started and ran into the country about half a mile, then came back and surrendered. He said he ran from fear of being mobbed. Examination of the body of Edmonson disclosed that the bullet had entered near the left nipple, and had passed entirely through the body. The two other shots missed."

JOHN MATT.

He Is in a Fair Way of Going to the Penitentiary—Gossip Concerning the Other Members of the Notorious James Gang.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19.—The arrest of John Matt, for a long time telegraph operator at Glendale, on the Chicago & Alton Road, for assisting in the train robbery at that point, has revived the facts in that case, and it has just been discovered that Matt recently resigned his position as operator at Glendale and announced to his friends that he was going to the Indian Territory or Texas to enter business, and in many ways acted in a very suspicious manner. Gorham about two months ago began working Matt, and it is said that he obtained sufficient proof to justify his arrest, and in the end send him to the penitentiary. Just after the second Glendale robbery Matt was under suspicion for a while, but attended so closely to business that the officers were disarmed, and until Gorham got the evidence he did not the fact remembered of Matt's suspicious movements immediately following the robbery. It will not be claimed that Matt personally took part in the robbery of the train, for he did not; but it will be charged that he aided and abetted the outlaws. The men who did stop and rob the train were Jesse and Frank James, Wood Hite, Clarence Hite, Dick Little, Jim Cummings, and Ed Miller. Clarence Hite was also at Winston when the Rock Island train was robbed, and is now serving out a twenty-five years' sentence in the penitentiary at Jefferson City. Ed Miller was killed by Jesse James last fall in Southern Missouri, and Wood Hite is where the officers cannot reach him. And, by the way, it has just been ascertained that Wood Hite is the mysterious "Bob" who figured in the first Glendale train robbery in 1879, and whose identity was not known until the recent arrest of Clarence Hite in Tennessee by Messrs. Craig and Timberlake. Wood Hite has been a member of the Jesse James gang for a number of years, and shortly after the Winston affair killed an officer in Kentucky, and was arrested for the crime. He succeeded in escaping, however, and returned to Missouri, since which time all trace of him has been lost by the Kentucky officials.

Arthur for President.

Dixon (Ill.) Sun.

It is natural that President Arthur should like to hold by election the office which he fills by accident. Beyond a doubt he now has such ambition. And beyond a doubt he is arranging and managing to accomplish that end. He has cleared the stage of all existing Presidential timber. He has organized the several departments of the Government for political work. He encouraged the passage of the bill to put Gen. Grant on the retired list. He tried to put that other stumbling block in his way, Conkling, on the Supreme Bench. His friends in the Treasury Department pressed the investigation of Sherman. Enough has been developed to put him beyond a possibility. The State Department has opened its entire batteries upon Blaine. If he is not politically dead, it is not Arthur's fault. The departments in which patronage can be most effectively used to nominate a President are the Treasury and the Post-Office, and in each of these, as First Assistant, a skillful party organizer has been appointed. It is understood that John O. New goes into the Treasury as its political head, to look after the appointments, and to see that the "workers" have influential places from which to discharge their duty. Frank Hatton, an active worker of the "machine" takes control of the Post-Office Department. Arthur is not a statesman, but he is a good and well-trained managing politician. He knows nothing about economic or mental subjects; he knows nothing about foreign questions or the relations of this country to other Powers. Taxation and improvements are as nothing to him. But the Government is a place for him, and he has to have a place for his friends, and all are friends of his who have influence that can help him. He knows everything about primaries, and nothing about principles. For these reasons he will be strong with the politicians, but it does not follow that he will be strong with the people. The politicians, especially those in office, nominate, but the people elect. If nominated, will Arthur be elected? We shall see.

AURORA.

Financial—Water Works—Light Guards—Memorial—Merchants' Association—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., March 19.—The financial condition of this city is now most flattering. According to statistics published in last week's *Tribune*, Aurora's debt rate was the lowest of the cities given. Since the taking of these statistics the rate has been considerably diminished. April 1 the entire debt of the city will aggregate the trifling sum of $5,000. The incoming revenue will shortly balance this amount, and Aurora can soon boast of being free from debt as a city.

During the past week Mr. Coats has continued his labors relative to solving the water-works problem. He has met with very gratifying success, and his final report submitted to the Mayor-elect and a few citizens yesterday exhibited the results of a number of borings and full estimates of the cost of putting in works. At the south end of Jackson street he pierced a gravel bed to a depth of twenty-five feet, which will yield a superabundant flow. His estimates of the expenses are as follows:

Eighteen miles of main	$ 80,176
Hydrant valves	10,000
Supply-well, land, and buildings	12,324
Pumping machinery	15,000
River crossing, engineering, and superintendence	4,500
Total	$131,000

With this outlay a complete network of mains is furnished and power obtained sufficient in case of fire to throw twelve one-inch streams a hight of 120 feet.

A special inspection of the Aurora Light Guards was held at their armory Thursday night by Maj. Vance, Assistant Inspector-General of the State. The boys went through the drill in perfect order, and received high compliments from the Major. Capt. Stolp has enthusiastically devoted himself to the company, and has put its standing among the first. During the year there have been thirty-three discharges, yet there remains a company of nearly sixty good and perfect men. Last year the company's allowance from the State was $589.13. This year it will doubtless receive a larger sum, since very many companies in the State have been wholly disbanded for the failure of duty.

The Aurora Post No. 20, G. A. R., held very solemn memorial services at their hall Thursday evening in honor of their late comrade, Fred D. James. Sympathizing addresses were offered by members, and resolutions of condolence were passed, expressive of the highest esteem for the departed and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved family.

The Merchants' Association held their regular meeting Tuesday night at the Council rooms. A resolution was passed asking the Council to allow Mr. Coats $300 for his voluntary services in behalf of the city while developing the subject of water-works. The matter of the town's stock in the Fox River Railroad was then taken up and a motion prevailed that a committee be charged with the superintendence of the town's interest in the suits relative to the matter now pending in United States Courts.

A very pleasant company gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hawthorn, and, after spending a jolly evening, left handsome silverware as reminders. Judge C. D. F. Smith is elected one of the Directors of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, of Leadville, Colo., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Copley. Maj. Pollock is home for a few days. Mr. J. McLallen, Eminent Commander of Aurora Commandery, K. T., received as a gift an elegant sword and belt symbolic of his office.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Isaac Taylor, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—About 10 o'clock this morning Capt. Isaac Taylor fell suddenly to the floor in Simpson's restaurant, and died in a few minutes from congestion of the stomach. He was formerly an active worker in the Democratic party, and has long been a familiar presence in sporting circles. He was somewhat notorious as the principal witness for Warren Tate on his trial for the murder of Love two or three years ago.

August Guenzel, a Dubuque Miser.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 18.—August Guenzel, an old miser, was found dead in his house this morning. He died from want of proper food and other comforts of life. He has not taken a warm meal for months, although he was abundantly able to do so. He leaves property estimated at $3,000.

Thomas R. Martin, of Niles, Mich., from the Effects of Vaccination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., March 18.—Another old and honored citizen has passed away. Thomas R. Martin, a pioneer of the St. Joseph Valley, died today at his home, five miles north, from the effects of vaccination, in his 80th year.

Gilbert Manning, a Respected Citizen of Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 18.—Died, yesterday, Gilbert Manning, aged 74, one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

UNPROFITABLE LAWSUITS.

A Case in Which the Costs Have Already Amounted to More than the Original Claim.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 19.—The Supreme Court on Friday reversed the decision in the Carroll County Court in the case of Frank Bittings against George S. Ten Eyck, taken there from this place. This suit has proven a very long and tedious one, and the end seems to be not yet. Seven or eight years ago Bittings purchased certain property from Ten Eyck, on which he made a number of payments. When final settlement came Ten Eyck charged that some of the receipts had been tampered with and raised. As the outcome of this he had Bittings indicted for alleged forgery. When the case came to trial the jury adjudged Bittings guilty of forgery and fixed his term of imprisonment at two years. His lawyers asked for a new trial, and, being refused, appealed. Before the case was finally passed upon by the Supreme Court the lower court had passed sentence upon him, and he had been for two months in prison. The upper court set aside the case, and he came back. Bittings then began suit for damages, and fixed the amount at $30,000 for malicious prosecution. The first trial came up in this county, and the jury failed to agree. Ten Eyck then took the case to Carroll County, and then the jury gave a verdict in his favor. Bittings' lawyers then appealed to the higher court, and that tribunal has reversed the finding. Both parties have expended more in lawyers' fees than the original sum involved.

Shacknasty Modoc Assaults on the Dead Garfield.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).

It doesn't matter much whether Chauncey I. Filley or some other blackguard wrote the letter to the Washington *Post* denouncing President Garfield, to which the *Pioneer-Press* reluctantly gave a place in its columns yesterday. The letter is more than the individual utterance of one man. It is the expression of the bitterness and hate of a faction as much as was the shot of Guiteau. That Mr. Filley was the only individual of that faction base enough to defile Garfield's grave does not limit the responsibility for the act of defilement to him, any more than the kindred and parallel circumstance that Guiteau was the only individual in the same faction degraded enough to commit murder limited the responsibility for the act of murder to him. Among the men beaten at the Chicago Convention and beaten again at Washington, the active charter members of the brass-medal gang, there was a great deal of just such talk as this, presumed to be Mr. Filley's, in the interval between Garfield's inauguration and assassination. The air of Washington was clamorous and noisome with it. It was heard at New York, at Albany, at Philadelphia, at Harrisburg; wherever the beaten faction had a solitary stronghold and a resting-place for the soles of its weary feet. Some faint and muffled echoes of its virulency and indecency found their way into the Stalwart press, though it was in the freedom of semi-private conversation, of street declamation, of lobby and hotel gossip, that the real animus of the Stalwarts against Garfield was revealed. He was denounced as a hypocrit, a self-seeker, a disorganizer, a party traitor, an autocrat by the men whose hypocrisy he revealed, whose selfishness he repressed, whose efforts to betray and disorganize the party he resisted, and whose autocracy he helped to break up. Garfield was the best-abused man in the United States during those months. After the withdrawal of the New York nominations, the confirmation of Robertson, and the resignation of the New York Senators, this hot and wild talk against Garfield grew hotter and wilder, seethed and fermented in the unwholesome political atmosphere of Washington, drifted here and there upon idle tongues, fell upon quick, curious ears that magnified its meaning though not its spirit, stirred the brutal passions lying half dormant in half-crazed brains and nerved foul hands to horrid murder. It was just such talk as this that inspired Guiteau's act. The poor wretch heard, in his dog's corner of life, echoes of the utterances of party leaders. Senators, so-called statesmen, which nerved his hand and pointed his weapon. There is this much truth in the defense of Guiteau, that he removed Garfield because he had been taught by Conkling and his gang that Garfield was a dangerous man in the Presidency and a disorganizing element in the party. The moral sense of the country, while acquitting the leaders of the faction to which Guiteau belonged of all share in his act, has not released them from *moral responsibility for it.* It was the direct outgrowth of their teachings. It is not wise for those men to invite anew the judgment of the Nation, nor to place themselves again in the way of public indignation by reviving the tone of fierce factional assault upon Garfield that caused his murder.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

A Free-Pass Delegation Off for Washington to Oppose This Great and Much-Needed National Project.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., March 19.—The water-power interests of Sterling have at last sent a delegation to Washington to oppose the Hennepin Canal, a measure the National importance of which the Senators and Representatives of the two great States of Illinois and Iowa are agreed upon, also a majority of the Senators and Congressmen of seven other States, as well as the Boards of Trade of Chicago, Buffalo, and New York. There are some features of this opposition the general public ought to know. First, these delegates are all furnished railroad passes; second, they are all stockholders in the Sterling Hydraulic Water-Power Company; third, no other portion of Whiteside County or any of the water-power interests below Sterling to the mouth of Rock River, which would be affected by this proposed deflection of water from Rock River, are opposing the construction of this link in the great National water highway from the interior to the seaboard; fourth, very many of the most prominent citizens of Sterling are not opposed to this measure, provided, however, safeguards are thrown around the same; fifth, if Messrs. Galt, Sanborn, Church & Co. would stop long enough to study the surveys made by Col. Hodnett and Maj. Lane under the directions of the War Department, and the indorsement of these surveys by Maj.-Gen. Wilson, once at the head of the corps of Government engineers; also Col. Worrells and Gen. Macomb, all army engineers, they would either stay at home or favor the project.

WEARY OF LIFE.

Supposed Suicide of the Wife a Citizen of McGregor, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., March 18.—On the 27th of last month the wife of A. Dahlman, a shoemaker, who has resided in McGregor for many years, and is respected by all who know him, suddenly, about 6 o'clock in the morning, before Mr. Dahlman had gotten up, left her home, and has not been heard of since. Her shawl and hat, with a small basket which she had taken with her, were found on the river-bank during the forenoon of the day she left. It was at once supposed that the unfortunate woman had committed suicide by drowning, and everything was done to recover the body, but without success. The suspense on account of the uncertainty of the fate of his wife is well nigh near all that Mr. Dahlman can bear. He has the sympathy of the entire community. Mrs. Dahlman is a large woman, weighing about 200 pounds, and is about 35 years old. She wore a Scotch-plaid dress, a pair of woolen stockings striped alternately black and red, and laced shoes.

A Mixture of Paris Green.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Christian Heineman, of Suamico, Wis., committed suicide by drinking a mixture of paris green.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Springfield Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—A concealed case of small-pox in Guilford Township, Joe Daviess County, terminated fatally—Mary Hizer, aged 18. The facts were discovered in time to prevent a public funeral. The Hizer family and neighbors who nursed the case are quarantined. The remaining six cases in that township are doing well. The Board of Health of Minooka, Grundy County, reports a case of small-pox at Wilmington, McCormick, who arrived in the village from Chicago March 11. The Quincy Board of Health reports one case of mild varioloid.

The Fearful Small-Pox Visitation at South Bethlehem, Pa.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 19.—There have been eighteen deaths from small-pox since Friday. The disease is abating. Many stores and saloons were closed Saturday, and public gatherings are avoided.

No More Small-Pox at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 19.—The City Physician reports no new cases of small-pox within two weeks, and intends closing the hospital next week. There have been twenty-eight cases during the season, and eleven deaths.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

Termination of Its Proceedings at Cincinnati Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19.—The Provincial Council closed today with imposing ceremonies at the cathedral, commencing at 10 in the morning with a grand procession of Bishops from the episcopal residence to the cathedral. The weather was fine, and immense crowds witnessed the procession from the streets, the city park, the city buildings, and the steps of the Plum Street Jewish Temple. Pontifical high mass, with the Rt.-Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, as celebrant, was solemnized. In the ceremonies were of the most imposing character. During the afternoon high mass was celebrated with the same celebrants as in the forenoon. The decrees were read aloud in medieval Latin, and signed, and a Te Deum was sung, while all the bells in the city rang. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Elder, Coadjutator to Archbishop Purcell, made a closing address to the council, after which the exercises were concluded with a series of acclamations, chanted in Latin by a choir of priests. This ended the Provincial Council. Its proceedings will be forwarded to Rome for revision and approval or disapproval.

YOUTHFUL DISSIPATION.

It Began in a Dance-House and Ended in Murder.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 19.—Early this morning, while returning from a dance, Frank Davis, aged 18, was shot and killed by Wilbur Milligan, aged 17. The youths had been quarreling at a dance-house, and at a late hour Davis left, escorting two girls home, one of whom Milligan wanted to take. When Davis reached the corner of North Front and Cane streets, Milligan rushed out from a place of concealment and attacked him. Davis defended himself and succeeded in knocking his assailant down. Milligan gained his feet, however, and drawing a small pistol fired. The ball pierced Davis' breast, and, after lingering for twenty minutes in an insensible condition, he expired on the spot where he was shot. Milligan was arrested at his uncle's house a short time after the tragedy and lodged in jail. Milligan was under the influence of liquor, and Davis is said to have been perfectly sober.

GRADING OF CORN.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Passes a New Rule Relating to the Grading of Corn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—The Chamber of Commerce today adopted the following resolution relative to the grading of corn:

Resolved, That Sec. 1. Rule 19, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all that part relating to the inspection of

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

L. E. Mulford, of New York, is at the Tremont.

John Ogilvie, of Montreal, is at the Tremont.

De Loss King, New York, is a guest at the Leland.

Joseph L. Colby, Milwaukee, is at the Leland.

W. C. Baker, of Minneapolis, is at the Leland.

Charles L. Strong, of Cleveland, is at the Tremont.

M. Barstow, of Hrovidence, R. I., is at the Tremont.

George W. Chapman, of Saratoga, is at the Tremont.

William Morgan, of Parker City, Pa., is at the Sherman.

F. Milligan, Marquette, Mich., is registered at the Leland.

The Hon. A. W. Durand, of Stillwater, is at the Tremont.

Capt. Dent, of Fort Ellis, Northwest Territory, is at the Sherman.

C. Callender and Edward Marble, of New York, are at the Sherman,

Lieut. L. F. Burnett, of the United States army, is at the Grand Pacific.

F. W. Anderson and E. B. Usher, La Crosse, Wis., are at the Leland.

N. Lambardo and Louis G. Perez, City of Mexico, are at the Grand Pacific.

J. S. Keaton, of Moline, and F. E. Curtis, of Minneapolis, are at the Sherman.

A. Sims, of Shanghai, China, and George A. Brewster, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, are at the Tremont.

Gustave and Charles Frohman, managers of the Madison Square Theatre company, New York, are at the Sherman.

C. Bamford and George Whittaker, of London; S. B. Power, of Swansea; T. Osborne and H. Darley, of Nottingham, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. Kate McGuire was found dead in her bed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at her home in the rear of No. 92 Indiana street. Heart-disease is the supposed cause.

Joseph A. Caspari, wanted for larceny in Toledo, O., was arrested by Detectives Elliot and Wiley and will be held at the Armory until the arrival of the Toledo officer.

Mr. William C. A. Thielepape, an old and reputable citizen, has been elected by the German Society as a sub-collector for the North Side and to secure new members for the society.

Unknown burglars threw a brick through a $125 pane of plate-glass in the front window of Pierce's tailoring establishment at 218 South Clark street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and got away with two bolts of cloth.

The following members of the Strakosch opera company are at the Grand Pacific: Mme. Etelka Gerster, Dr. Carlo Gardini, Max. Strakosch, S. Behrens, Miss Kate Van Anhiem, Mile. Lestino, Signor Giovanni, and Signor Ciapini.

A satchel containing German books and papers marked "Henry Sweiser, New York," which was found in the possession of John Bryan, now in the Bridewell serving out a fine for drunkenness, awaits a claimant at the Harrison Street Station.

Joseph A. Caspari, a fugitive from Toledo, where he is wanted upon a charge of larceny, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Elliott and Wiley. He is at the Armory pending the arrival of the Toledo officers with the necessary papers of requisition.

James Crowley, out of the penitentiary only two weeks, made two burglarious visits to No. 47 Market street, and got away with some clothing belonging to T. O. Nelson and Henry Fuhs, over the second visit, which was made Saturday night, he was caught in the act and arrested. He is booked at the East Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of burglary.

The Rev. F. Courtney, of St. James' Episcopal Church, gave his third lecture on "The Commandments," in Farwell Hall, to a large audience yesterday afternoon. He condemned in sympathetic terms those who swear, those who speak jestingly of God or the Bible, those who do not reverence God and things sacred, and those who do not take time to pray.

Fred Sharke, a young thief, was arrested by Lieut. Darrow, of the Kinman Street Station, and identified by Mrs. William Sour, who was tied up for her woodshed at the corner of Homan avenue and Polk street, March 10, by four burglars, who then went through her house, securing 75 cents booty and overlooking $100 that lay near the small change. Sharke is booked for burglary.

In the account of the arrest of Edward R. Hill, of Fort Wayne, on the charge of swindling Chicago commission merchants, it was stated that letters from several South Water street firms were found in his mail, and among them one from Little & Thompson. This firm, it appeas, was wise enough not to send him any goods, it being contrary to its custom to do so without references. This firm, therefore, escaped being stuck by him.

The Anna Parnell Ladies' Land League met at the residence of Mr. John Corbett, 210 Forquer street, last night, and changed its name to "The Central Ladies' Land League of Cook County." A call was agreed upon for a convention March 30 for the securing of the co-operation of all the land leagues in the county in getting up a picnic, to be held some time in July, and a bazaar in September. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

The Self Saviors met at the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, yesterday and organized themselves into a church. They adopted a creed which provides for the reconstruction of society on a Socialistic basis, and have very little to do with religion. Mr. George M. Sloan, the founder of the self-styled church, wishes it to be the refuge of all religions, and not more partial to one than another. The audience consisted mostly of discontented Socialists, who hope, by calling their meeting a church, to revive public interest in Socialism.

Henry Green, 19 years of age, was brutally kicked in the abdomen by Paul Schoemeyer, a young man in the employ of the owner of a "Flying Dutchman" at No. 255 West Chicago avenue, at 9 o'clock last night, for no apparent reason beyond the fact that he was standing quite near one of the wooden horses. The little fellow was carried to the Chicago Avenue Station in a fainting condition and afterward removed to his home, No. 552 West Superior street. Young Schoemeyer was afterward arrested and locked up by Officer Gie Johnson.

ANOTHER CUTTING AFFRAY.

Navigato's notorious dago-shop at No. 533 South Clark street, in which Penner was stabbed Friday night and Cienin had his throat cut Saturday night, was the scene of another brawl last night in which knives were drawn and some blood spilled. About 9 o'clock William Root and J. P. Kelly, who were in the saloon drinking, angered a small crowd of "dago-men" who were loafing about the place, and in less time than it takes to tell it the two young men were hustled out into the street by the Italians, who then assaulted them, kicking Root about the head, and cutting Kelly's clothing into shreds. The crowd attracted by the row was the means of summoning the police, who arrested the proprietor of the place and the four men who did the cutting and kicking. Joseph Cidadell, Frank Calliead, Girardo Derilito, and Achilles Dominico. The saloon was to have been closed by the police yesterday morning, but there seems to have been some delay. If there be no immediate action in the matter the chances are that the next assault will result in a murder.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The jail contains 270 prisoners, which is a decrease of about fifty from a week ago.

The Sheriff Staurday attempted to levy upon the effects of the National Hardware Company to satisfy a claim for $11,600 held by Albert R. Goodrich. The most he could do was to find the Secretary, S. M. Nickerson, who was duly served.

One of the attorneys for the contestants in the West Side Constable case came into the County Court yesterday and moved that the decree of the 10th inst., installing Constable La Beau, be set aside. The cause for the motion is said to be that Mr. La Beau has failed to pay his share of the expenses of the contest. The matter will be argued in a few days.

Senator Mamer was back from Springfield Saturday, where he had been to save the neck of Galus, but had very little to say, as far as could be learned, about his visit. He was certainly not jubilant, so no results, but it is not thought in official circles that the hanging will occur on the day set, if at all. It is predicted that a respite will be granted by the Governor, to say the least, in order to afford him opportunity to communicate with the prisoner's friends in the old country, who have forwarded letters to the effect that he is an imbecile.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charge that the coal contractor had been furnishing an inferior article of fuel met Saturday afternoon and examined witnesses on the subject. The examination was confined to the engineers of the several county institutions, and the evidence elicited was, very naturally, of the most favorable character. They said they had been receiving good coal—if they had testified otherwise they would have been condemning themselves—but they did not know whether it was Wilmington or some other coal they had been receiving, notwithstanding the contract is plain and specific as to what the contractor must deliver and what they shall accept. The result of the hearing was that it was resolved to "whitewash" the whole affair; that is, it was agreed to recommend the payment of the contractor's pending bills, after making deductions for an unknown quantity of "screenings" he had delivered in lieu of the coal contracted for.

U. S. A.

Revenue-Agent Miles Kehoe has returned from his labor down among the moonshiners.

The production of spirits continues to be exceptionally small on account of the agitation over the proposed reduction of the tax, but it is expected that the production will increase now that the caucus has decided to oppose the reduction.

There were no new developments Saturday in the case of Alphonse Marcotte, the Canadian swindler and smuggler. The Federal authorities will hardly attempt to arrest him now that the goods have been captured. It is possible that more may yet be seized, as it is known Marcotte had a large stock with him. The diamonds prove to be small stones, not worth at wholesale more than $80. The jewelry is valued at about $1,000.

A RANSACKED MAIL-POUCH.

Friday morning, as some small boys were going north along the railroad-track, near Evanston, they found half of a mail-bag with lock and fastenings attached lying about ten feet from the edge of the tank-pond. The bag was not an old one, and had evidently lain out but a short time, as it was but very little soiled, and the edges—showing that the bag had been cut with a sharp knife—were still fresh. The supposition was that some mail-agent had cut open a through mail-bag, taken out the contents, and attempted to conceal his villainy by throwing the pieces of the bag into the water along the track.

The Post-Office Inspectors have been unable to learn anything about the pouch. There was no indication of where it came from, and until the reports are in it will be impossible to say whether it was empty or filled.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The annual election will be held Tuesday, April 4. The offices to be filled are Supervisor, Assessor, Collector, Town Clerk, and one Trustee. The polling places are as follows: First Precinct, Town Hall, Stock-Yards; second, Coleman school-house, Dearborn street, near Forty-seventh; third, hose-house, Englewood; fourth, school-house, Fifty-fifth street, west of Western avenue. From present indications there will be but one ticket in the field. The opposition, after repeated efforts to break up the ring which governs and controls the town, have come to the conclusion that as long as the Stock-Yards and packers (who by dictation control the votes of the men in their employ) stick together it is useless for them to put up any ticket. It is probable that the present incumbents will be candidates for reëlection.

There is a feeling that the town should adopt a city organization in order to have a more equitable representation. The town has a population of nearly 25,000, and is certainly in need of many of the improvements in legislation which a city organization would give.

Gas-posts are being erected upon the principal streets, and it is expected that the new works will be in readiness to furnish gas on April 1.

ENGLEWOOD.

Landlords are talking of advancing rents from 15 to 25 per cent on May 1. There are very few houses to rent, and a vast amount of building is going on. Most of the houses are sold or rented before the foundation is completed. It is estimated that buildings and the population of Englewood will increase fully 50 per cent during the coming season. The suburban taxins are being taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the travel at the present time, and the people are praying for more accommodations.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club hold their regular meeting this evening at their new hall, which has been neatly carpeted and furnished. Arrangements for the formal dedication of the hall will be made this evening. This club has now a beautiful permanent home, for which they are particularly indebted to their President, Capt. H. A. Parker, who by his generosity and perseverance has accomplished what probably no other man could or would have done. The club is now ready to receive and properly care for any pictures or war relics which the public may see fit to contribute. They expect in a short time to have quite a museum of war trophies and relics.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

Meeting in Its Aid at the St. Paul's Universalist Church.

A mass-meeting called in the interest of education was held at St. Paul's Universalist Church, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, last evening. The church was about half filled, and the exercises consisted of brief addresses, all in the interest of Lombard University, located at Galesburg.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder was the first speaker. The meeting had been called, he said, in the interest of general education, and no arguments were needed to impress upon his auditors the importance of the question at issue. Most of the educational institutions enjoyed a relation to some Church, and the Universalists, while not without their schools, were striving to do their duty in advancing the general cause. Among their institutions was the Lombard University, which had grown beyond all precedent, and in the interest of which the meeting had been called. He closed by admonishing the speakers to follow him, that brevity was the soul of wit, and by introducing the Rev. E. L. Conger, the financial agent of the school in question.

Mr. Conger spoke of the history of Lombard University and the trials which it had gone through, boasting that the institution was comparatively out of debt, and that it had grown to such an extent that it could now be said to be on a permanent basis. The number of professorships had been increased, the facilities for the education of students had been promoted, and the cost of tuition had been reduced. Something else was needed, however, and this was money, to make it what it should be. They wanted, for instance, $30,000 to cover current expenses; $30,000 to endow a theological chair, and contributions to build up an art department. It was not expected that any one person would supply any of the wants alone, but there were many who could afford to give, and he hoped that all who could would do their duty in the matter. Some had purchased scholarships, and the scholars were reaping the benefit, which was one way of giving, and he closed by urging upon his hearers that they should not forget how to write their wills, nor yet the school he represented in writing them.

The Rev. N. White, Ph. D., President of Lombard University, was the next speaker. He felt a deep interest in the institution, he said, because history taught that knowledge and moral culture went hand in hand. There conid not be intellectual improvement without moral culture, and learning was necessary to both, therefore the necessity of maintaining religious schools or institutions of learning. The Pilgrims felt this, and Harvard and Yale Colleges had been the result, and they were fortresses of the old faith. And this being true as to the religion of former days, it was more than true of Universalism, for the Church of today had broader and greater truths to impress, and they could not be better impressed than through the support and growth of educational institutions. This was reasonable, and if reason died moral culture would have to die, for the college was to the Church what the fortress was to the army in time of war. As a Church, therefore, it was the duty of Universalists to foster education, and, failing in this, they would fail utterly, which he had no fears of. The Church, however, felt the need of "prophets," which was common to all denominations, and by "prophets" he meant persons who would give of their means to advance the

CAUSE OF GENERAL EDUCATION.

In conclusion, he spoke particularly of Lombard University, saying that the attendance the past year had nearly doubled, and that there were few institution that were doing more good, or which were more favorably situated for the education of the young.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas followed. He said history had recognized the necessity of educating the rulers and clergy, but today the feeling was in favor of giving to the people at large what had heretofore rested upon the Kings and Popes. This latter idea was illustrated in our public schools, and in speaking of Lombard University he remarked that, while he could not be said to be a full-fledged Universalist, he had to confess that he was glad to see the school growing and the faith spreading. He was especially glad that the college in question had established a theological department, and went on to predict that Universalism "would in the early day either come under a meed of praise or a cloud of condemnation," and he thought the former would be its reward. He closed by wishing the Lombard University every success, and by urging upon his hearers the necessity of supporting denominational schools. When he grew as old and feebie as Dr. Ryder, and felt that he needed rest as he did, he would be at the service of the institution, and could be commanded as a teacher of Universalism.

The Rev. W. S. Grow followed in a few words laudatory of the educational idea, and especially of Lombard University and its Faculty. The exercises were closed with brief remarks of the same character of Dr. Ryder and Mr. Kerr, the latter being a graduate.

Winter brings Christmas and colds; use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to cure your cold.

RAILROADS.

Energetic Operations of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in Iowa.

Government Absorption of Railroads in Germany at a Cost of $1,500,000,000.

The McCalmonts Tired of Fighting Gowen—Incorporation of the Peoria & St. Louis Air-Line.

What the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Is Doing in Iowa.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 15.—The network of railroads in Iowa is getting to be the most systematically arranged of any in the Union. The great East and West through lines that form the warp and are crossed by the woof of numerous North and South lines have a young though giant competitor in the new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul through line. It has not yet reached the summit of its ambition, nor its Western terminus, but the coming summer will see all things in readiness for through business. In an interview with one of the officials recently some valuable information resulted. Through trains are now running from this point to Cambridge, 105 miles west, and it is believed that passenger trains will be running to Coon Rapids, 167 miles west, within the next thirty days. The following is a list of stations on the new line, with their distance from Marion in even numbers: Louisa, three miles; Covington, nine; Atkins, fourteen; Newhall, twenty; Vanborne, twenty-six; Keystone, thirty-two; Elberon, thirty-eight; Vining, forty-two; Gladstone, forty-nine; Tama City, fifty-three; Potter, fifty-nine; Dunbar, sixty-four; Ferguson, sixty-nine; Haverhill, seventy-four; Melbourne, eighty-one; Rhodes (formerly an inland town named Edenville), eighty-six; Collins, ninety-three; Maxwell (formerly Iowa Centre), ninety-eight; Cambridge, 105; Huxley, 110; Pascon (not yet located); Madrid (formerly Swede's Point), 120; Colton, 128; Perry, 137; Vannest, 148; Bazley, 154; Baird, 161; Coon Rapids, 167; Denham, 176. Then comes a strip along which no stations have yet been located. The next is Defiance, 207; Marathon, 213; Panama, 218; Portsmouth, 224; Persia, 230; Yorksnire, 234; Neolo, 240; Underwood, 245; Weston, 250; Council Bluffs, 263—Chicago to Council Bluffs, 490.

Thirty miles of the road in the vicinity of Neolo is all ready for business as soon as the line is completed to it from Coon Rapids, and it is believed the line will be fully finished by July 4. The telegraph lines are up as far west as Madrid, 130 miles. At Coon Rapids there have been found splendid gravel-beds, which will make the work of ballasting comparatively easy. They have had a rock-crusher at work at Stone City for some time, which crushed 100 cars of rock per day, and much track has been ballasted with that. The track is in excellent condition, and the rails are the finest Bessemer. The stations are provided with nicely-built and commodious passenger-depots and freight-houses, and the platforms are 400 feet in length at each station and substantially built. This indicates that the company are not calculating on a few days' or weeks' business only, but for "some considerable time." Each station is also provided with a dwelling for the section foreman, so that he may have a comfortable home. The base of supplies will be removed at once from Marion to Perry. The work has progressed very finely, and the open winter has been of great value to the company.

They will probably build the Ottumwa extension this summer if proper arrangements at this point can be made, and the only difficulty seems to be with the people here, who cannot get down to an agreement on right of way, etc. The line is very badly needed, indeed, and would be a magnificent thing for Central Iowa.

The amount of business done by the company on the completed portion of the extension, both freight and passenger, is really surprising, and indicates quite clearly that, while the roads are getting pretty thick in Iowa, there's room for one more. Without visiting the broad prairies of this great State and personally inspecting the millions of acres of rich land yet unfurrowed by the plowshare one can form only a very poor idea of the true state of affairs. The producing power of Iowa can hardly be estimated, and the State will not begin its most rapid development until railroads are more numerous by far than at present. People cling tenaciously to the railroad lines. They hunt far and wide for land that is near the line of a railroad, and are loth, as a rule, to "go back" therefrom very far. They are getting a liking for the sound of the locomotive-whistle, and have learned the importance of having eben-hauls for produce, and know well the other opportunities offered by having a farm near the railroad. The day a railroad reaches a place where a new town is to be laid out property of every description rises in value, and the moment it is ascertained where a station will be located there is a grand rush of merchants and business-men in almost every line of trade from the more thickly-settled towns, and in a few months each new station or town presents a lively appearance, and grows rapidly until it gets about "so big," when it forms one of the thousands of Iowa's prosperous and pleasantly-situated railroad towns.

The town-lot grabber is one of the necessary evils that follow railroad building, and it is a pity that some relentless epidemic does not happen along and gently "take him in." It is indeed very singular that some stations on some lines are two miles apart and others ten. This is explained, of course, that any other spot, owing to the lay of the land, etc., and surrounding country, would not answer the purpose. No, not the purpose of the lot-grabber, by any means, but the purpose of the actual settler. Here is John Smith, for instance, with a fine farm, handsomely located, and the country about it beautiful, etc. The railroad passes through it. How much land will John give for the privilege of having a station here? He doesn't want to give up his entire farm, or the greater share of it, and won't sell it for one-tenth what it is worth, and the consequence is, John hauls his potatoes, corn, and hogs two miles now, these two miles extra. The railroad companies are not always to blame directly—perhaps never; possibly occasionally. But whoever does get the privilege of locating stations has a fat thing. Land that sells for $5 per acre today will sell tomorrow for hundreds of dollars per lot or thousands of dollars per acre. The merchant, shoemaker, harnessmaker, saloon-keeper, and all newcomers must have a lot, and they get it by paying for it. Lot-grabbers have been known to be so generous as to erect a church, small and cheap, and make other commendable improvements; but they cast their bread upon the waters, to return very quickly. There are men in Iowa to-day worth large amounts of money who, years ago, were unable to buy a tin toy for a brass monkey. But they happened into the game just in time to draw a winning hand, and it won without playing. It was a "dead-sure thing" to be a game of every lot-grabber. What would the people think were they to know that some of these fellows, after making a "stake," put their property in the names of their wives to escape present taxation and debts? These are stiff, cold-blooded facts, but they show up an evil that always has and probably will follow railroad-building, though it need not if the companies will deal honestly by the people, lay out the towns equi-distant, and for the future benefit of the people, instead of for a few thousands in currency or its equivalent.

It should be said for the credit of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company that on this new extension, at least, there has been a commendable freedom from this lot-grabbing practice. The company control the lots themselves, and are making every effort to people them with good, solid, prosperous citizens. They will not sell a lot to a speculator, or, in fact, to any one, until a house or store building of certain proportions is erected thereon, and they only give a contract for a deed until the building is erected as per contract. Their residence lots are sold from $10 upward, and their business lots from $75 to $100. They have been liberal in donations to churches, schools-houses, and incoming business-men, and are helping to settle the towns and country along the new line admirably.

In this city the company are having considerable trouble in regard to switching. They have no track to Sinclair's packing-house and the manufactories in the southern portion of town, and have arranged with a local company to do their switching at $1.50 per car. But as soon as the company commenced doing a large business the local company charged $5 for the work they formerly did for $1.50. This is an indirect grab from the producers of pork, manufacturers, etc., and ought to be looked after by the Commissioners.

Cedar Rapids is the only wholesale city this side of the Mississippi River terminus on the new line, and it will afford the merchants an opportunity to open up a fine trade. It will likewise be a good thing for Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul wholesalers to add new and vigorous territory. IOWA.

Government Absorption of Prussian Railways.

Correspondence New York Post.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The ownership of the German railroads by the Government, and not by private companies, will be decided in a few weeks. The committee of the House of the Prussian Landtag agrees with the Government in the choice and price of the roads to be purchased, and the formal adoption of this resolution will shortly, as a matter of course, be voted by the majority. The present Minister of Public Works, Herr Maybach, is able and competent in his line. As he has no political aspirations of his own, and in all his transactions is led by his desire to please his chief, Bismarck, he has in all his doings the powerful arm of the Chancellor behind him, and achieves what none of his predecessors would have dared to urge, and what even Bismarck could not have accomplished without the energetic assistance of an ambitious Minister like Herr Maybach.

You will remember that in 1876 Prince Bismarck proposed to buy all German private roads for the Empire. At that time, when he had not yet surrendered himself to the protectionists and agrarians, the measure was looked upon more as a political than an economical plan. Even a great many of the present political adversaries of the Chancellor agreed with him, that the most practical way to reduce the petty princes to utter insignificance, beginning with Bavaria and ending with Schwarzsburg, would be to divest the railroad monopoly of their sovereign rights. "Let us make those fellows," Bismarck often said, "civil princes. Since they have lost the chief command of their troops, the sharpest sting has been cut off. Now leave them the right to nominate parsons and sextons, and they will be out of harm's way, while the perpetual unity of Germany will be accomplished." These petty princes, however, instinctively felt the danger threatening them, and persistently refused to give up the last real remnant of their sovereignty. Thereupon it was resolved to buy all Prussian private railroads for the Prussian Government, which within four years carried out its program to the letter. In 1879 it owned 6,200 kilometres (one English mile=1.61 km.), and acquired from the private companies 5,002, making in all 11,202 kilometres. Besides, it has under its management 2,350 kilometres of private roads and 1,231 belonging to Alsace Lorraine. To the present session of the Landtag it proposes to buy 3,284 more, when all in all it will have 18,087 out of 34,034 kilometres, which constitute the present entire length of all German railroads, State and private. Among them are Bavaria, with 4,156 kilometres; Saxony, with 1,980; Würtemberg, with 1,535; Baden, with 1,314; Hesse, with 175; Oldenburg, with 200; and various other small States who hold in common 146, making in all 9,588 kilometres. The proportion of all Governmental railroads to private ones thus stands, or rather will stand, at 27,648 to 6,386, and it does not require great sagacity to predict that in a few years the private roads will have become an institution of the past. During the last year the income realized by Prussia from her railroad investments was 5¼ per cent, while in 1879-'80 she had only made 4.87 per cent.

I am not yet able to judge definitly of the efficacy of the measure. Although the new system will save much money, and will be carried out with that exactness and honesty which are and have always been characteristic features of the Prussian civil officer, there are three main objections which, in my opinion, weigh heavily against State ownership.

The very large amount of stock, worth several thousand of millions of marks, will be withdrawn from the market, and small as well as large capitalists will have to invest their surplus in other shares or bonds. There is, perhaps, no more civilized people which, from an economic point of view, is less educated and more given to fallacies than the great mass of Germans. The more interest is promised by the manager they are to invest in an enterprise of which they often know nothing but the name, and which on account of the plight of its percentage cannot be safe. The new system will exercise a decisive influence upon the management of the Prussian Diet, and our constitutional development. As the Government has rejected the material gurantees demanded by the House for the purpose of preserving its right of voting the budget, there is great danger that the Minister of Public Works will make that right illusory. He can create sunshine and rain by raising or reducing the freight-tariff, thus controlling the whole economical life of the nation, and becoming much more influential than the Secretary of the Treasury. When the present bill is carried, the whole railroad property of the State will amount to about 6,000,000,000 of marks, or about $1,500,000,000.

The McCalmonts—Will Make No Further Opposition to Gowen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—McCalmont Bros. & Co., of London, will not make any further opposition in the courts to the issue of deferred bonds by the Reading Railroad Company. This arrangement has been reached by John C. Bullitt and James E. Gowen, the counsel for the opposing parties in the Circuit Court of the United States, in which the injunction was issued restraining the road from issuing the bonds. Mr. Bullitt is said to have favored a simple dropping of the case, but Mr. Gowen is endeavoring to prevail on him to go into court and withdraw the bill in equity and ask Judges McKennan and Butler to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Gowen wishes this done so that the issuing of the bonds can be made without even seeming discourteous to the Court, which might arise in case the Court itself did not dissolve the injunction. Besides in an equity suit the courts are jealous of the rights of both parties, and it would be proceeding more regularly if Mr. Bullitt would withdraw his bill, instead of simply abandoning the suit. He will no doubt do this, and it is expected the application will be made shortly after the opening of the next court on the 3d of next month. With this action, President Gowen will not only be entirely free to push his deferred bond plan, but will have the sanction of the highest Pennsylvania court behind it. The bonds will realize the company $10,000,000, which sum it is supposed will be used towards paying off the floating debt, which amounts to some millions more than twin. With the load off his shoulders, President Gowen will be able to take the road out of the hands of the Receivers, and with a few years of such business as that of last year place it on its feet financially. Many friends of the Reading hope to see the road earning a dividend on its shares within a very few years.

Progress of the Missouri Pacific in Nebraska—A Lively Double Rumor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—A rumor is current in this city that the Missouri Pacific Company has concluded not to build a branch of its Omaha extension to Lincoln, but will avoid the city altogether. The reason for this is that the Union Pacific Road is connected with this city by a branch line, and, as the interests of these two roads are mutual, both having the same stockholders, a branch of the Missouri Pacific to Lincoln would come in direct competition with the branch already in operation by the Union Pacific—a competition not desired by either company. Another rumor being circulated pretty thoroughly is to the effect that the Union Pacific has given up its contemplated extension from this city to Beatrice, a survey of which was made last fall. This is said to have been brought about by a threat of the Burlington & Missouri to take possession of some of the territory of the Union Pacific in case that road did not relinquish its purpose of building to Beatrice. As it looks now, these two corporations have effected a compromise, and will keep out of each other's way in the future as much as possible.

Incorporation of the Peoria & St. Louis Air-Line Railway Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., March 19.—Articles of incorporation of the Peoria & St. Louis Air-Line Railway Company were filed for record here yesterday. The capital stock is 10,000 $100 shares. The incorporators are T. N. McNeely, D. Fisher, John Tice, J. G. Strodiman, John A. Brahm, of Petersburg; Francis Low of Havana, W. W. Brown of Waverly, P. C. Huggins and E. M. Hayes, Bunker Hill. It is hinted that the new line is to be a part of the noted Peoria & Springfield Road, the ten miles of which have been the bone over which so many legal fights have been made. As already telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, it is anticipated that, under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Fosdick et al. vs. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway, the Peoria & Springfield property will revert back to the original stockholders of the road. Fourteen-fifteenths of the original stock is controlled by B. S. Prettyman, of this city, who is sanguine of getting the road, as the same court has the case in charge that rendered the above decision, and the points at issue are identical. It is highly probable that Mr. Prettyman is the father of this latest addition to our railroad enterprises. The line from Peoria to Springfield and St. Louis is straight as an arrow.

The St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Sued by Contractors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., March 18.—Messrs. Harris Bros. & Co. commenced suit today in the United States Court at Springfield through their attorneys, Chapman & Goodrich, of this city, for $78,000 against the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railway Company. Harris Bros. & Co. are the contractors who graded their road last year, and claim to have saved the company $250,000, more or less, in stock subscriptions and donation of right of way conditioned upon the completion of the road by Jan. 1, 1882. Notwithstanding the unusual obstacles presenting themselves, the contractors with great energy met and overcome them, and they claim that after repeated and unsuccessful efforts to get a satisfactory settlement with the company this suit is commenced to recover the balance they aver to be their due under what is reported to be a verbal contract for removing hard pan, which it is said was not anticipated or provided for by the railroad company under the original contract.

The Lake Erie & St. Louis Company Sued.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 18.—The St. Louis & Toledo Air-Line Railroad Company entered suit in the Superior Court here yesterday against the Lake Erie & St. Louis Railway Company, Brown, Howard & Co., and others, alleging damages of half a million dollars. The plaintiff company is one which was building a railroad on what is commonly known as the Toledo, Thorntown & St. Louis route. A little over a year ago they turned over their enterprise to the defendants on an agreement that the latter were to complete it, which they have not done; hence the suit.

The Chicago & Northwestern to Build a New Branch.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 18.—A reliable railroad man says that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company contemplate a branch leaving the Algona line fifteen miles north of Algona, running west through the north tier of Iowa counties midway between the Southern Minnesota and Black Hills lines of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. A party of engineers reported west of Spirit Lake are supposed to be running a line for this new branch of the Northwestern.

Miscellaneous Items.

The low rates which prevailed during the last six months have told heavily upon Jay Gould's Mississippi River barge lines. The following statement, showing the amount of freight, in tons, shipped from St. Louis by railroad and river for 1881 and 1880, gives an idea of the bad effect the low rail rates have had upon the Mississippi barge lines:

	1881.	1880.
Total by rail	3,462,912	2,755,680
Total by river	884,025	1,097,525
Increase by rail, 707,232 tons.		
Decrease by rail, 135,500 tons.		

This shows that the Mississippi River barge lines can compete effectively against the railroads only when the rail rates are high. When rail rates are low they have but little show.

The Executive Committee of the Lake Shore will have a meeting in New York Tuesday, March 28, at which time the financial reports for the year will be inspected, and the question as to whether a dividend shall or shall not be declared will be acted upon. To the stockholders particularly, and speculators generally, this is an important matter. Mr. Vanderbilt was quoted, several weeks ago, as saying no dividend would be declared unless earned; and last Saturday he was credited with the statement that "Lake Shore would pay a dividend of 8 per cent this year." Granting both reports to be correct, it is fair to suppose Lake Shore has earned a dividend. The rapid rise and the transactions in the stock the past few days show there is considerable confidence in New York in a dividend.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The opinion prevails that the Illinois Midland Road will yet fall into the hands of the Vandalia people. It is stated that they will pay more for it than any other party. A railroad expert has recently passed over the road and has given it a careful examination, and estimates the ninety miles of road lying between Terre Haute and Decatur, in its present run-down condition, to be worth $10,000 per mile, and estimates that $5,000 per mile will place it in good condition. The remaining fifty-nine miles of the road is worth, he thinks, $5,000 per mile, and it will cost $7,500 to put it in respectable running order. In this estimate is also included the cost of putting the equipments in good repair. According to this estimate, the property clear of incumbrance is now worth $1,195,000. About a year ago a syndicate was formed which would have bid $1,800,000 for the road, but since that time roads of this class have decreased largely in value; yet it is thought that the syndicate will be formed which will pay $1,000,000 for the roadbed and equipments free from incumbrances."

A SPIRITUAL SEANCE.

Materialized Flowers Damp and Fragrant—Guitar-Playing, Etc.—A Dismal Exhibition.

It was the privilege of a TRIBUNE reporter a night or two ago to attend a Spiritualistic "flower and physical séance" held by Henry and Lena Crindle at the residence of Mrs. Sarah E. Bromwell, the medium of No. 671 West Lake street. Although there were only a dozen ladies and gentlemen present, the reporter soon discovered that he was not the only skeptic inclined in the lot. In fact, he sat right by the side of one gentleman—an undertaker, by the way—who had evidently come there with the avowed intention of exposing a fraud. He declared that if it were possible for spirits from the other world to come back here he proposed to strike a few of them for the money it had cost him for their transportation from this sphere, the relatives having evidently forgotten to settle the bills. Another skeptic present was a corpulent and bald-headed gentleman, who was employed in one of the city departments, and who sees more spirits on election-day or during a campaign than at any other time.

The flower séance came first. At one corner of the room a piece of black cloth had been stretched from one wall to the other; and this was the cabinet. Lena was to go into this cabinet and materialize flowers—have flowers brought to her from the spirit world. First, however, one of the ladies took her into a back parlor and examined her clothing to see that no flowers were concealed anywhere about them. The gentlemen were only allowed to examine her cabinet. No flowers were found. Lena then went behind the cloth and presently slips of paper were thrown into the cabinet bearing the names of different flowers, each one of the audience having written on a slip the name of the flower that he or she wanted. One by one, the sunflower and the lily were called for, and possibly XXX and buckwheat. While waiting for the flowers Henry asked the audience to sing, and he struck up "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the Spiritualists joined in.

A SKEPTIC SUGGESTED

that the noise of the singing was necessary to drown the footfall of the spirit flower-bearer. Presently a pansy was thrown out of the cabinet, but no one had called for a pansy. Then came some heliotrope for which no one had called; and so it continued. The flowers were not forthcoming, but no one received what had been ordered. "We are waiting" was next appropriately warbled by the musical Henry, and the hymn brought out more flowers—roses, pinks, and immortelles, the latter being a gift of the undertaker. Still the spirits were not obliging enough to send what was wanted. Mrs. Bromwell, who sat very near the cabinet, called out "Bring me a spray of smilax," and instantly about a yard of that vine was thrown out. This closed the flower business.

The top part of the cabinet cloth was now removed, and on the chair inside were placed a guitar and a tamborine. In front of the cabinet, which was now only about four feet high, were placed two chairs. Henry sat in one of the outside chairs, a lady sat in the middle, and another Spiritualist sat on the other outside chair. Lena then took another piece of black cloth and threw it over the people in front of the cabinet, leaving only their heads exposed. The manifestations then commenced. The guitar strings rattled, and the guitar itself appeared at the top of the cloth. No tune, however, was played. The tamborine was also thrown about in a reckless and discordant manner.

Now had any one in the audience stepped up to the cabinet it would have been the easiest thing in the world for them to look down into it and see whether or not any hand was at the instruments. This brilliant idea occurred to the undertaker, and he stood up with the remark, "I'm going to look in there." He started toward the cabinet, but

WAS HEADED OFF BY LENA.

Henry's face turned as white as a sheet when he saw the undertaker approach. Of course it was his own hand inside of the cabinet, and the fact was so apparent and the "manifestations" too ridiculous to be even amusing. The undertaker asked him why he did not expose his hands, but he declined to explain.

The crowd finally adjourned to the back parlor, where a circle was formed, Henry sitting alone in the center. On a table in front of him was a table holding the guitar, a mouth-organ, a bell, and a long tin trumpet. Henry asked to have his hands tied behind him, and requested the undertaker to perform the service for him, but the undertaker declined, stating that he had seen the rope trick too often. So one of the other gentlemen tied Henry's hands for him, and then the room was made pitch dark. At this juncture the gleam of phosphorous was discernible in the neighborhood of the undertaker. It was evident that matches were out, and it came near spoiling the whole business. Henry said he would refuse to sit unless all of the gentlemen gave their word of honor that they would not break the circle or use matches. He received the promise.

AND THEN THE FOOLISHNESS BEGAN.

First Henry untied his hands, and then he banged away at the guitar, rang the bell, slapped everybody on the head, elevated the trumpet and talked through it, his own voice being plainly distinguishable, although it claimed to be that of a spirit. The nonsense was not continued long, because Henry was a little bit frightened and the collection taken up early in the evening had been rather small.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

The Police Authorities of Atlanta, Ga., Determined to Drive Out the Gamblers—A Wholesale Raid Made—The Bucket-Shops Also Must Go.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—The Police Commissioners of Atlanta have created a

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, March 11, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,457,772.95
Overdrafts	1,703.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000.00
U. S. bonds and mortgages	382,250.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$855,684.85
Due from other National Banks	1,081,172.13
Due from State banks and bankers	109,228.45
Real estate (banking-house $125,000)	3,028,980.48
Checks and other cash items	125,701.41
Exchanges for Clearing-House	701.46
Bills of other banks	$2,228,970.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	301,170.00
Specie	177.05
Legal-tender notes	3,228,532.05
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00
	40,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,007,752.98
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent redemption fund	2,250.00
	4,000.00
Total	$13,491,612.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	1,041,612.98
National bank notes outstanding	42,500.00
Dividends unpaid	
Individual deposits subject to check	12,869,389.40
Demand certificates of deposit	
Certified checks	112,171.56
Cashier's checks outstanding	51,743.51
Due to other National Banks	445,526.64
Due to State banks and bankers	5,574,492.29
Notes and bills rediscounted	
Bills payable	2,017,451.63
Total	11,196,757.12
	$13,491,612.98

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

I, C. E. BLAIR, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. E. BLAIR, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1882.

(Signed) JOS. M. BOWMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

(Signed) CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,
(Signed) LYMAN BLAIR,
(Signed) DANIEL A. JONES.

American Loan AND Trust Company,

55 Congress Street, BOSTON.

CAPITAL PAID $1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

Isaac P. Rice, Jos. H. Rice, Edwin Atkins, Geo. Bancroft, Jos'h S. French, Jos. B. Bacon, Jr., S. M. Weekes, W. D. Forbes, Fred'k L. Ames, Wm. R. Strong, H. D. Hyde, Asa P. Potter, Levi C. Wade, A. A. Lombard, W. Gor. Dexter, Th. N'ckerson, Geo. C. Lord, Thos. Dana, Ezra H. Baker, D. P. Kimball, S. Cheney, Jr.

LEGAL DEPOSITORY for Administrators, Executors, Assignees, Trustees, and Courts of Law.

Authorized to act as TRUSTEE for CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPALITIES, INDIVIDUALS, etc.

DEPOSITS received subject to check, and INTEREST ALLOWED for the full time they remain.

Banking Hours from 10 a. m. till 3 p. m.

Business and correspondence invited.

ASA P. POTTER, President.
N. W. JORDAN, Actuary.
B. L. ARBUCKLE, Treasurer.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,

STOCK BROKERS,

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

HERBERT M. DAY. | Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
H. T. COLBRON. |
FIELD P. FIELD, JR. |

Connected by Special Direct Wire with our New York Office, directly opposite the Stock Exchange.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts,

Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same at 5 per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

J. A. WHYLAND. WILLIAM WARES.

WHYLAND & WARES,

Commission Merchants and Brokers, 119 and 121 La Salle-st., Room 6, Chicago. References—C. T. Wheeler, Pres't Union National Bank; Hon. Levi Sweetser, Kalamazoo, Michigan; N. P. Stanton, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Members Regular Board of Trade, Call Board, and Open Board of Trade.

ESTABLISHED.....1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

28 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

A HORRID GASH.

S. J. Clenin Slashed on the Throat with a Razor.

A young man supported on either side by a companion and drenched with blood that flowed like water, from a horrid gash in his throat, and surrounded by a dense throng of curious idlers, was last evening Twelfth street to the corner of State at half-past 8 o'clock Saturday night, and an attempt was made to take him into the drugstore at the northwest corner of these thoroughfares. Mr. Hambright, the proprietor, refused admittance to the wounded man and he was accordingly taken into the back room of Brennan's saloon, at No. 582 State street. Dr. McCallister, whose office adjoins, was then summoned and spent half an hour in stitching up the wound in his throat. The cut was a very ugly one, extending from the Adam's apple around the left side of the neck to a point just below the left ear, but it so happened that neither the jugular vein nor carotid artery was cut. While the Doctor was busy with his patient, the Harrison street patrol-wagon arrived and the officers began an investigation. It seems that the man who had so close a call for his life is John J. Clenin, a milk-dealer, living at No. 191 Twenty-ninth street, and that he was cut in Mike Navigato's notorious dago shop at No. 535 South Clark street, a place, by the way, in which Fred Penner, a young man, was stabbed in a murderous evening. Clenin, when questioned about the affair, said that he could not understand why he had been cut, as he was sitting quietly on one of the tables when it occurred. While thus sitting and chatting with a friend, some one, he said, reached around a screen that stood near the table and slashed him. He claimed that he could not identify the one who cut him, as he did not see him. None of the young man's friends, according to their statements, would know the man who used the razor, and the police were, therefore, obliged to look further for witnesses. Mary Navigato, wife of the "dago" who was tending bar at the time the cutting was done, told the officers that while Clenin was sitting on the table Frank Komans and another Italian approached him, and that as Komans placed his hand on his right shoulder, the other fellow coolly drew the razor across his neck. Both fellows then ran out and disappeared, but Komans was shortly afterward captured by Officer Goggin. He said he was in the saloon when the cutting occurred, but that he did not know who did it. His partner, whose first name is "Jack," is being anxiously sought for by the police.

Clenin was taken home by the police patrol, and with careful attention will probably recover. Capt. Buckley, to whom Navigato's place has been growing daily more obnoxious, will close it up forthwith and thereby rid his district of one of the worst dives on the South Side.

English Tenants in Arrears.

Pall Mall Gazette (London).

With reference to a remark made the other day on a statement in Mr. Sexton's speech to the effect that there were 100,000 tenants in arrears in Ireland, a correspondent who signs himself "A. F." writes: "An equally startling statement might be made with reference to the English tenantry. At the recent sale of Guy's Hospital estate in Lincolnshire only two out of the whole number of tenants paid up. Yet the Trustees of the great medical charity of Southwark are among the best of landlords, and their Lincolnshire estate is perhaps the finest producing area in the country. People unfamiliar with the agricultural facts of this country have not the remotest idea of the terrible straits the farmers are in. One of the largest cultivators in Lincolnshire recently assured me that he did not believe there were half a dozen tenants in the Fen District who could pay 20s in the pound were they to be pulled up tomorrow."

Multitudes of people who have been in mortal dread of Rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful diseases, now rest perfectly easy, knowing full well that St. Jacobs Oil will surely cure troublesome ailments with-out the possibility of failure.

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Less Active Except Corn, and All Weak—Demoralization in Corn.

Wheat and Provisions Declined in Sympathy—Lard Relatively Firm.

FINANCIAL.

Money grew noticeably cheaper at the Chicago banks last week, and loans on bond collateral could be had at 4 per cent. The bank rate to regular borrowers was quoted at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange was firm all the week at 60 @75c per $1,000 premium, the latter price being bid on Saturday. Securities were in better demand, especially good railroad bonds. A movement was put under way to reorganize the Chicago Stock Board in a manner that will add greatly to its usefulness and success.

Chicago bank clearings for the week were reported as follows by Manager W. S. Smith, of the Clearing-House:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$ 7,090,790	$1,178,979
Tuesday	6,961,180	992,497
Wednesday	6,997,000	1,143,991
Thursday	6,586,893	859,670
Friday	6,462,291	629,659
Saturday	6,818,785	685,061
Total	$38,943,289	$5,379,170
Corresponding week last year	27,700,000	3,668,343

Government bonds on Saturday in Chicago were active and strong, especially for the extended 5s and 6s. Quotations were 106½ and 107¼ for the 3.65s; 101 and 101⅜ for the extended 6s; 103 and 103¾ for the extended 5s; 118 and 118¾ for the 4s, and 112¾ and 114½ for the 4½s.

Foreign exchange was steady, with a better supply of bills.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

There have been bear reports of late in State street and Wall street that the Union Pacific Railroad Company was either funding Mr. Gould millions or was borrowing millions from him. In the one case it was bad for the Union Pacific, and therefore dangerous to the stock market; and in the other it was bad for Mr. Gould, and therefore bad for the stock market. The facts are that Mr. Gould owns 100 shares of Union Pacific in his own name, voted at the annual meeting upon less than a thousand shares, has almost nothing to say about the management of the company, and does not owe the Union Pacific a dollar, nor does the Union Pacific owe him a dollar. The floating debt of $4,000,000 of the Union Pacific is owed in the East, and is for railway material. There are no notes of the Union Pacific along its line of road, bear reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Against the floating debt the company has about $50,000,000 of stocks and bonds in its treasury, of which $3,000,000 are available, Kansas Pacific consols selling at a premium.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Governments were strong.

State securities were dull, and Tennessees lower.

Money, 3@4½ per cent, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@8 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 485¼; demand, 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	106¾	6s	118
5s	103	Pacific 6s of 1895	126
4½s	113½		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	114½	U. P. preferred	115¼
Erie seconds	98	U. P. land-grant	119¼
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	104¾	U. P. sinking-fund	118¼
Louisiana consols	66	Wabash	91
Missouri 6s	113¼	Virginia consols	61
St. Joe	111	Virginia deferred	13½
St. L. & I. M. firsts	113	Wabash land-grant	104
Tennessee 6s	50	Tex. Pac. (R. G. Div.)	33¾
Tennessee new	47½		

STOCKS.

Adams	140	N. P. preferred	75¾
Alton	110	North western	130¼
Do preferred	73	Do preferred	140
American	95	New York Central	133¾
B. C. R. & N.	30	Ohio Central	34
Canada Southern	49½	Ohio & Miss	34½
C. C. & I. C.	106	Do preferred	90
Central Pacific	91¼	Ontario & Western	20¾
Chicago & Alton	141	Pacific Mail	41¾
Do 1st preferred	136	Panama	120
Do 2d preferred	124	P., D. & E.	31
Chicago, Rock Island	133¾	Pittsburg	140
Do preferred	105	Reading	69¾
C., B. & Q.	132¾	Rock Island	133¾
C., St. P. & O.	77	St. L. & San Francisco	50
Cin., San. & Clev.	68½	Do preferred	90½
Clev. & Col.	79	Do 1st preferred	90½
Del., Lac. & W.	124¾	St. Paul	113¾
D. & R. G.	104	Do preferred	123
Erie	38¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	141¾
Do preferred	75	St. Paul & Omaha	39¾
Fort Wayne	135	Do preferred	109¾
H. & St. Joe.	19	Texas Pacific	32¾
Do preferred	83¾	Union Pacific	113¾
Harlem	240	United States	73
Houston & Texas	63	W., St. L. & Pacific	34½
Illinois Central	136	Do preferred	69¾
L. R. & W.	40	Wells, Fargo & Co.	125
Kansas & Texas	33	West Union (ex div.)	84½
L. S. & M. S.	124	East Tennessee	17
Lake Shore	115½	Do preferred	39¾
Louisville & Nash.	61	Carbondale	90
L., N. A. & C.	67	Central Arizona	8¾
M. & C. 1st pref.	15	Excelsior	1¾
Do 2d pref.	5	Iron Silver	18
Mem. & Charleston	55	Little Pittsburg	7¾
Michigan Central	89¾	Ontario	35
Mississippi Pacific	30	Quicksilver	15¾
Mobile & Ohio	25	Do preferred	50
Morris & Essex	121	Silver Cliff	1¾
Nashville & Chat.	90	Standard	4¾
New Jersey Central	88½	Robinson	9¾
Norfolk & Western	20	Robinson	9¾
Northern Pacific	36	South Pacific	1

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 18—5 p. m.—American securities—United States 4½s, 115¾; Illinois Central, 129½; Pennsylvania Central, 64¼; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 38¼; do seconds, 98½; Reading, 39¾.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes, 83f 5c.

PARIS, March 18—2:30 p. m.—French rentes, 83f 25c.

BERLIN, March 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 5,980,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	*RECEIPTS.* 1882.	1881.	*SHIPMENTS.* 1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	12,706	20,267	13,619	13,821
Wheat, bu	9,064	30,101	4,027	3,966
Corn, bu	72,319	18,233	68,127	129,602
Oats, bu	65,710	59,684	31,190	46,740
Rye, bu	1,420	3,666		1,000
Barley, bu	14,536	8,870	9,662	15,372
Grass-seed, lbs	346,319	277,498	468,820	314,976
Flaxseed, lbs	190,803	147,464	675,744	242,087
Provisions, lbs	32,504	44,000	17,740	37,171
Cured meats, lbs	217,645	486,300	1,407,529	2,964,106
Beef, tcs			23	
Beef, brls				257
Pork, brls		205	552	799
Lard, lbs	400	112,940	330,633	415,000
Tallow, lbs	75,615	41,667	26,800	111,000
Butter, lbs	81,665	201,570	115,725	171,715
Dressed hogs, No	99	126		250
Live hogs, No	18,061	15,594	9,004	4,461
Cattle, No	4,341	4,854	2,403	3,013
Sheep, No	1,169	2,344	2,084	1,918
Hides, lbs	240,085	283,673	68,007	175,595
Wool, lbs	11,075	42,409	27,498	54,159
Potatoes, bu	18,824	2,000	7,305	1,025
Coal, tons	4,743	8,217	669	2,243
Hay, tons	157	295	79	
Lumber, m	776	956	3,715	2,128
Shingles, m	110	80	414	255
Salt, brls	255	4,155	4,705	1,224
Eggs, pkgs	1,318		286	
Cheese, boxes	2,604		1,513	
Green apples, brls			174	

The leading produce markets were generally slow on Saturday, except corn, and all tended to a lower range of prices. There was a good demand for future corn early in the day, but it was freely met by large holders; and about noon the market dropped 1¼c, owing to the report that weevils had been found in corn in two of the elevators here. The statement, by people who ought to know, that weevil does not do any material damage to corn, did not arrest the decline. Provisions were dull and heavy after a small advance at the outset. Wheat was steadier; a sharp advance in Toledo and St. Louis tended to stiffen prices here, but an advance was prevented by the downward tendency of corn and provisions. Oats were easier in sympathy. The war-cloud in Europe seemed to be little regarded here, so long as it did not materially affect British quotations. It is understood that about 500,000 bu corn was taken for shipment by the water route. Mess pork closed 80c lower, at $16.80@16.85 for April and $17.00@17.02½ for May. Lard closed 2½@5c lower, at $10.60@10.62½ seller April and $10.75@10.77½ for May. Short ribs closed 15c lower, at 37½@40c for May. Wheat closed irregular, at $1.34 for April and $1.37¼@1.37⅜ for May. Corn closed 1¼@2c lower, at 60¾ @60¾c for March and 66¼@66⅜c for May. Oats generally closed lower, cash and the early futures showing a decline of ¼c, and the later deliveries ½c, with April at 42¾c and May at 44¼c. Rye closed unchanged, at 81¼c seller the month and 82½c for April. Barley closed unchanged, at $1.02 nominally for No. 2 cash, 79c for No. 3, and 79c for April. Hogs were easier. Sales were at $6.30@6.75 for light and at $6.25@7.40 for heavy. Cattle were active and firm at $3.60@6.55. The receipts for the week were 26,500 cattle, 77,000 hogs, and 19,000 sheep, against 20,753 cattle, 30,777 hogs, and 11,684 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The following were the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the period stated. The weights are gross:

	Week ending March 18.	*Since Oct. 27, 1881.*	*Ditto year previous.*
Pork, brls	5,091	170,463	147,652
Lard, lbs	2,838,364	114,140,758	123,654,257
Hams, lbs	1,911,579	12,075,442	20,254,941
Sides, lbs	8,009,913	293,232,202	304,044,746
Shoulders, lbs	1,342,778	54,685,628	59,810,044

The following are the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ended March 11, 1882, and their distribution:

To—	*Pork brls.*	*Beef, brls.*	*Lard, lbs.*	*Bacon, lbs.*	*Cheese, lbs.*
London	200	105,750	982,175	256,500
Liverpool	1,613	983,456	6,964,878	668,220
Glasgow	50	1,000	966,875	234,740
Hull	347	300	276,620	146,032
Avonmouth	50	42	53,300	49,300
Havre		25	222,500	5,400
Marseilles			70,000	19,875
Rotterdam	50	25	5,320	47,500
Bremen	100	200	26,778	145,079
Antwerp	60	5	60,500	870,819
Hamburg	86	100	1,211,850	255,575	13,300
German ports		15	200		
Italy and M. pts			555,200		
Brazil		105	56,504	2,980	
Mexico	60		200		100
Cuba, Havana	100	45	9,400	1,117	
S. A. ports	256	65	43,084	2,068	
Cuba	47		641,267	115,085	37
Hayti	100	2	2,000	25	136
West Indies	1,033	258	108,733	17,666	9,474
B. N. A. Col	701	86	6,797	1,296	
Other coun			1,800	600	
Total week	4,637	3,214	4,835,511	9,904,730	1,172,977
Prev. week	5,043	3,362	4,088,469	11,638,072	1,076,377

Also, 1,161,465 lbs tallow.

The exports of hog product have been from Nov. 1 to March 11 this season as compared with last:

	1881-2.	*1880-1.*	*Decrease.*
Pork, lbs	25,112,200	37,716,000	4,604,000
Bacon, lbs	59,045,677	209,472,788	150,427,116
Lard, lbs	113,983,169	183,949,061	69,965,892
Total	348,741,046	561,638,849	214,957,808

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates that there are in the United States about 75,000 brls more pork, 47,500 tcs more lard, and 75,000,000 lbs less meats than a year ago.

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending March 11 from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
United Kingdom	82,742	446,818	291,600
Continent	4,081	807,416	246,543
South and Central Amer.			
Hayti	35,846	20	6,340
West Indies	11,042		20,540
British Colonies	8,080		837
Totals	131,791	1,254,054	673,880

These were contributed from the different ports as follows:

From—	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
New York	79,439	716,991	330,780
Boston	27,286	38,855	119,955
Portland		20,363	
Philadelphia	1,900	55,700	17,260
Baltimore	22,117	363,771	4,391
New Orleans	1,050	58,539	85,407
Totals	131,791	1,254,054	673,893
Previous week	117,861	778,900	719,276
Two weeks previous	134,204	999,256	577,857
Corresponding week 1881	194,775	1,803,959	1,606,207

THE OPEN BOARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Replying to "Merchant" in Thursday's TRIBUNE, we wish to say that the Open Board does not wish to open its session earlier in the morning or continue it later than 3 o'clock, if to do so would be detrimental to the interests of the Board of Trade. We wish to be understood that we are chartered, legally organized, and conducting our business honorably. We have had a wonderful growth—that we are regarded with jealous eyes by "Merchant" and such illiberal members of the Board of Trade is ample proof. We never realized our greatness before! It is much to be proud of that we can establish the price of wheat every morning for the Board of Trade, that in the afternoon we can advance or depress prices to suit "our own sweet will."

But it is not true that the Open Board is used by its members who are members of the Board of Trade to influence prices "to the detriment of the commission men or the trade of the great West," for it is open to the competition of the world. It has the same telegraphic service that the Board of Trade enjoys, and abundant capacity to handle millions of bushels of grain. How can it injure any interest but occasionally that of some narrow-minded broker like "Merchant," who sees (?) in the dim future an overshadowing object rising that may overwhelm even the Board of Trade?

Does the great East or the great West care very much about this slight damage to the brokerage business of Monsieur le "Merchant"? We wish all we can to extinguish every "bucket-shop" or gambling exchange in Chicago—this for the sake of decency and to free legitimate trade from the odium of gambling—not from a petty jealousy or desire to secure their trade. We know that their business is unlawful. That is enough. "Merchant" thinks that if a member of the Board of Trade is a member of the Open Board and trades there before or after the limit established for trading on the Board of Trade he should be disciplined by the Board of Trade. Then arises the important question: "Should a member of the Board of Trade be fined or expelled for trading on the Call Board?" O, be just!

Is the Call Board, which is as distinct and separate an organization from the Board of Trade as is the Open Board of Trade, detrimental to legitimate trading, the business of commission men, and also the whole trade of the country"?

The Open Board has received more support from the Board of Trade men than from any other source. We have grown up within the shadow of the protecting arms. Shall we be strangled by our foster parent? The chivalry of hosts of Board of Trade *men*, who have ever cried Live and let live, will answer No!

Let "Merchant" not cudgel his brains into believing that such puerile articles as his upon "Trading in Produce," in so far as he attacks the Open Board of Trade of Chicago, will make shorter its lease of life. BALLERIO.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and mostly heavy. There was little change in the tone of foreign advices, but the local hog market was easier, and corn weak. Lard was relatively firm, for the same reason as the previous day—smaller stocks—and looked as if it would be even higher than for the decline in pork and meats. The former was very weak, though not offered very freely. The market dragged very badly towards the close, while corn was breaking. The packing of this city since the close of February is reported at 72,000 hogs, against 56,000 to date and in 1881, and 262,000 to do in 1880.

MESS PORK—Sold up 7½@10c early, then declined 42½c, and closed 80c below the highest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 7,000 brls seller April at $16.85@17.15; 25,250 brls seller May at $16.97½@17.40; and 8,250 brls seller June at $17.32½@17.55. Total, 38,500 brls. The following are the sales of the day, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed. do, bid.*
March	$17.10		$16.75
April	17.35	$16.85 @17.17½	16.80
May	17.50	16.97½@17.40	17.00
June	17.45	17.32½@17.50	17.20

LARD—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, then declined 10c, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 5,000 tcs seller April at 10.60@10.70; 15,250 tcs seller May at $10.75@10.85; 5,250 tcs seller June at $10.87½@10.95; 1,500 tcs seller July at $10.97½@11.05; 1,000 tcs seller August at $11.05@11.10; and 1,000 tcs seller September at $11.15@11.20. Total, 35,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed. do, bid.*
March	$10.60		$10.57½
April	10.62½	$10.60 @10.70	10.60
May	10.80	10.75 @10.85	10.75
June	10.92½	10.87½@10.95	10.87½

MEATS—Declined 15@17½c per 100 lbs, and closed tame. Sales were reported of 500,000 lbs shoulders on private terms; 300 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 7¼c; 2,400,000 lbs short ribs at 10.30 spot, 10.37½@10.40 seller April, 10.37½@10.40 seller May, 10.47½@10.50 seller June, and 10.57½@10.60 for July. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	*Shoulders.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$9.37½	$6.25	$9.30	$9.50
Do. boxed	9.50	6.50	9.55	9.75
April, loose	9.37½	6.35	9.40	9.60
May, loose	9.37½	6.35	9.40	9.60

Short ribs closed at 10.37½@10.40 seller April and 10.37½@10.40 seller May. Long clears were quoted at 10.05 loose and 10.30 boxed; Cumberlands, 9½@9¾c boxed; long-cut hams, 10½@11c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10½@10¾c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 10@10c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@8c for shoulders, 10½@10½c for short ribs, 10½@11c for short clears, 12@12½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.00@10.50 for mess, $11.50@12.00 for extra mess, and $13.00@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was again dull and rather inclined to heaviness, the uncertain feeling in wheat making buyers hold off. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were limited to 100 brls winters and 50 brls rye flour, both on private terms; 675 brls and 800 sacks springs, partly at $5.90@7.50. Total equal to 1,385 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.50@7.00; shipping springs, $4.75 @5.10; the low-grade springs, $3.00@4.50. Rye flour is about $5.00@5.25, and buckwheat at about $4.50@5.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply and quoted firm. Sales were reported of 8 cars bran at $10.50@10.75; 1 car middlings at $10.00; 2 cars shorts at $10.50@11.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at $11.00@12.00—all per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and very much unsettled, though the range of prices was not a wide one. The market for May advanced 3c early, but closed 2c lower than on Friday afternoon, while the nearer futures showed little change. The British markets were quoted firmer, and Toledo and St. Louis were reported to be about 3c higher. This favored an advance here; but there were few orders from outside, our receipts of the speculative grade were larger, and the later weakening in corn caused wheat to decline in sympathy, especially as there were some who mistook the rumors of one for the other. The continued smaller receipts and the large receipt of 31 car-loads of No. 2 in one day were regarded by many as signs that we shall have a forward spring, and that these points will materially increase in value as people in the country are assured of that fact. Cash wheat was tame. Car-lots closed at about 81.2½ for No. 2, with rejected quoted at 80c. On No. 3 there was one sale at 81.00, but people in the trade said that 81.10 was nearer the market. Spot sales were reported of 5,000 bu and 7 cars No. 2 at 81.37½@1.37⅝; 1 car No. 3 at 81.30; and 30 cars by sample at 76c@1.25. Total about 39,000 bu. Seller May opened at 81.37½@1.37⅝, sold at 81.37⅝, advanced to $1.38, and declined to 81.37¼ bid at the close. Seller June ranged 1¼@1½c below May, and July was rather steady at ½c below May. Seller the year was quiet at 81.05¼@1.05¾. April ranged at 81.36@1.36¼, till near the close, and then settled at 81.36. March was about nominal at ½c below April. The following table shows the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed. do, bid.*
Fresh receipts	$1.37	$1.37½@1.38	$1.37½
Seller March	1.33¼	1.33 @1.34	1.33
Seller April	1.36¼	1.36@1.36¼	1.36
Seller May	1.37¼	1.37½@1.38	1.37¼
Seller June	1.36¾	1.36 @1.37¼	1.36¾
Seller July	1.29¾	1.29¾@1.30	1.29¾

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was reported of 1 car No. 3 at 81.36 in store.

CORN—Was active and weak. May sold 1¾@1½c higher early, but afterwards declined 2c, a portion of which was after 1 o'clock. The British markets were quoted 6d per quarter lower, and our receipts were again above the recent average, though not quite so large as the previous day. This made the feeling tame on futures. The early strength was due to the filling of outside orders, one being to buy about 600,000 bu. But it was soon found that there was more on sale than was wanted, and the reason was supposed to come out later. About noon it was rumored that weevils had been discovered in some corn inspected out of store, and the result was a break of about 1½c, followed by a phase of comparative steadiness, but that was succeeded by further weakness. There was a good demand for cash corn, but shippers modified their views as futures were weakened. Fresh receipts closed at 65½c for No. 2, and 61c for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 11 cars high-mixed at 64@65c; 9 cars do, regular, at 62@63c; 35 cars No. 2 at 65¾@65¾c; 16 cars do and 3 cars do, regular, at 63¾@63¾c; 10 cars new mixed at 62@63c; 10 cars rejected at 61½@62c; 15 cars by sample at 62@65c on track; and 74 cars do at 61@72c free on board. Total, about 230,000 bu. Seller May opened at 63½c, sold at 64c, declined to 63¾c, receded to 63½c, sold at 64c, and declined to 63¾c at the close of Change, selling 2@3c more afterwards. Seller June was ¼c below May early, to the latter, but was about the same as May at the minimum at the close. Seller July was 1c below May early, declining 2c, while May receded 1¾c, and March was nearly nominal at ½c below April. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Friday.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed. do, bid.*
Spot, fresh receipts	65	63¾@64¼	63¾
Seller March	62¾	62¾@63¼	62¾
Seller April	63¼	61 @63	63
Seller May	63¾	63¾@64	63¾
Seller June	63¾	63¾@64	63¾
Seller July	67¾	66¾@67¼	66¾

Later May corn sold down to 63½c.

OATS—Were easier in sympathy with the decline in other grain, the decline being about ½c for the earlier deliveries, and 1c on the later. The transactions were quite liberal early in the day, but toward the close the market was quiet. Cash and seller the month, in which there was no trading, were quotable at 42c, gilt-edged being salable at 44c, and rejected selling at 41½c. April sold in a small way at 42¾@42¾c. Seller May opened at 44c and closed dull at 44¼c. Cash sold early at 43¾c, and closed at 43½c. July selling at 40¾@ 40¾c, closing at the inside figure. Year oats sold at 38c. Sample oats sold: Cash on track—Sales made of 2 cars at 44c for gilt-edged, and 41½c for rejected in store: 14 cars by sample at 43½@44c for rejected mixed, 43½@44c for rejected white, and 44@46c for No. 3 white on track; 55 cars at 43½@44c for rejected mixed, 46@ 47½c for rejected white, 45c for No. 2, 47@48c for No. 2 white, and 50@52c for barley oats. Total equal to about 83,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Friday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	*Friday, bid.*	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed do, bid.*
Spot	42	41½@42	41¾
Seller March	42	41½@42	41¾
Seller April	42¾	42 @42¾	42¾
Seller May	44¼	44@44½	44¾
Seller June	43¾	43½@43¾	43¾
Seller July	40¾	40¾@40¾	40¾

RYE—Was dull and steady, with No. 2 regular and seller the month quotable at 81@82c, April selling at 82½c, closing at 82c bid, and May nominally quotable at 85@86c for No. 2 and 83c for rejected. Spot sales were made of 3 cars by sample at 80@82c for No. 2 and 78c for rejected on track; 3 cars at 80@82c for No. 2 and 78c for rejected free on board; 1 car No. 2 for rejected delivered. Total equal to about 3,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and nominally unchanged for No. 3, which was quoted at 81@82c. No. 2 cash sold literally at 78@79c, and April No. 3 was nominal at 77c. Samples were steady and dull. Cash sales were made of 7 cars at 76@79c for No. 3 and 62c for No. 4 in store; 1 cars by sample at 78@79c for No. 2, and 83@90c for No. 3 on track. Total equal to about 16,000 bu.

SEEDS—Timothy was offered in moderate quantities, the price remaining steady at $2.27½@2.35. Clover-seed was steady at about $4.50 for prime seed, with fancy samples selling much under that price. Flaxseed was firm at a range of $1.25@1.30 for merchantable seed. Sales were made of 2 cars and 30 bags clover-seed at $4.00@4.85; 14 cars and 56 bags timothy seed at $2.00@2.25; 5 cars flaxseed at $1.30@ 1.37; 100 bags Hungarian at 70@71½c; 30 bags German millet at $1.75.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is active at quotations:

MILITIA MELANGE.

Matters of Interest to Citizen-Soldiers Throughout the State.

The Inspection of the Troops Nearing Its End, and Reorganization Coming.

The Value of Discipline—A Militiaman at Omaha Who Had Sand—Notes.

Nearing the End.

Maj. J. W. Vance, Assistant Inspector-General, arrived in this city last Saturday night and departs today. He is busily engaged with the troops of the First Brigade, and his work of inspection for consolidation, etc., is progressing rapidly. Last week he inspected Company G, Twelfth Infantry, Plainfield; Battery C and Company B, Twelfth Battalion, Joliet; Company A of the Twelfth, Marseilles; D of the Twelfth, Ottawa; F of the Twelfth, Sublette; E of the Twelfth, La Salle; D of the Third Regiment, Aurora; K of the Third, Naperville; and F of the Third, Rochelle. Maj. Vance was seen by the military reporter, but he was extremely reticent upon the subject of his reports affecting the various commands which he had inspected. However, from previous knowledge of the condition of the companies, and from incidental reports, it is pretty safe to conjecture the fate of most of the organizations of the First Brigade already inspected. Company B, Ninth Battalion, at Danville, is not in extra good shape. The city supports one of the best batteries in the country, and the interest of the citizens has always been more or less centered in this organization. Then, too, some of the youngest men of the place have commenced the organization of a new company of infantry, and no doubt this is drawing considerable sympathy. Company E, of the Ninth, at Onarga, will certainly go, and Company F, Ninth Battalion, Crescent City, and Company C, Tenth Battalion, Fairbury, will no doubt be mustered out of the service for good and sufficient reasons. The Captain of the latter company threw up the sponge, so to speak, and turned no men out for inspection. The State accounts only were looked over by the inspecting officer, and that was all there was to it. Company G, Twelfth, Plainfield, was in bad shape, and will have to go. Company A, Twelfth, at Marseilles, like the Fairbury company, failed to put in an appearance, and will be disbanded. Company E, Twelfth Battalion, at La Salle, will, in all probability, be laid over the twelfth, and Company F, Third Regiment, at Rochelle, will not be likely to remain much longer in the service. The companies of the regiments and battalions gone over, but which are not mentioned here, will doubtless stand the ordeal, and will be allowed to recruit up to standard.

Maj. Vance will inspect the following commands of the Third Regiment this week, which will complete his work: Company C, Woodstock, at 7:30 this evening; Company E, Elgin, Tuesday at 8 p. m.; Company B, Rockford, Wednesday at 9 a. m.; Company I, Galena, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Company H, Lena, Thursday at 2:30 p. m.; Company C, Freeport, Thursday at 8 p. m., and Company A, Sycamore, Friday at 2:45 p. m.

In all the companies in which recommendations for promotion have been made the reports of the inspecting officer have been forwarded to Springfield, so that no time will be lost. As all the reports will be in the hands of the Adjutant-General this week, general orders will doubtless be issued at once for the disbandment and consolidation of commands, and the reorganization of the First Brigade. This should be done on a thorough and permanent basis, and the Governor and Adjutant-General should put their feet down flat against the organization of any more companies in Illinois for political or other purposes. The effect of the contrary policy has already been seen to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Discipline vs. Policy.

Two gentlemen were discussing military affairs at the corner of Clark and Madison streets the other night. One was an officer of high rank in the National Guard and the other was a civilian who had seen service. The former was explaining how impossible it was to have a well-drilled command with limited quarters, and was looking forward into a glorious future, when the civilian suggested that there was a great deal which companies of soldiers might learn in narrow quarters, which might be of a great deal of practical benefit to them when they did get more room to swing themselves.

"All this has been done," said the commanding officer.

"Have your Captains got their men so they will stand like statues in the ranks, turning neither head nor eyes to the right or left, raising no hands, chewing no tobacco or gum, uttering no word of conversation or comment? Have they been thoroughly drilled in the facings, salutes, cadence, etc.—in short, have they ever been properly 'set up' or taught the first exercises and principles of a soldier?" asked the other.

"I do the officer responded: "I'll tell you, we've got to use a great deal of policy in handling the militia. You can't order the men as you could in the regular army."

"I would have the company which I commanded," said the civilian, "under perfect discipline, if that point could be reached, or I would retire from the field and give up the job as a failure. I would have my command so steady in the ranks that if a black spider were to bite one of the men he would not know it was."

"And you would lose your usefulness in just two weeks," was the quick rejoinder.

The writer, who overheard the above conversation while waiting for a car, lubricated his thinking machine and jotted down a number of points for future reference. "Perhaps the civilian might be too rigid in his discipline, and, on this account, fail as a commanding officer," ruminated the reporter; "but if he were successful he would fail in a good cause—at all events, I would like to see it tried for once." Memory called to mind the complaints and criticisms of a great many enlisted men (they were taught to criticise their superiors) and the talk of commenting upon their commanding officers the chief burden of their remarks was that their commanders were "not half strict enough" in their discipline; that they allowed the men to do too much as they pleased, and hence were a failure. More officers of the National Guard in this State have been found fault with because of a lack of discipline than for any other one cause. It is a mistake to say that a commander would lose his usefulness by being a strict disciplinarian; that a company in the National Guard can be taught to bear the same amount of discipline that a company in the regular army endures, and more, for the men of the latter service are paid for their time, and it is human nature to allow as little to go as possible for the money obtained. The members of the National Guard, on the contrary, enlist with the view of learning the art of war, and in the prosecution of their exercises emulate the ideal soldiers of the land. They have thus far paid for a goodly portion of their military education out of their own pockets, and there is not a true soldier in any of the commands that does not feel a desire to make his time count for the most that he can. The companies meet for drill once a week, and the restrictions, so far from being irksome to them, are looked upon with great favor, for the members know that by this means benefits are to be derived. The most rigid advocates of discipline among the officers today are the ones most popular in military circles. A man will get "as mad as a March hare" at his commander for rebuking him in the ranks, but he will almost invariably turn up smiling at the next drill, and will be a 100 per cent better soldier—provided the officer is right and just. It is all bosh to talk about unfair policy in handling a militia command of intelligent soldiers, and they despise the man who does exercise it to any great extent. The only policy they want is what is prescribed in the tactics, and a man in a private's uniform admires discipline as much as one in the who wears the badge of rank. The real secret of the mediocrity of so many of our city companies is the fear of the commanding officers to exercise discipline to any greater extent than is enforced among their neighbors.

The Militia and the Omaha Strikers.

It must be a comfort to belong to the Nebraska National Guard. The militia of that State was ordered to Omaha last week to restore order among several thousand riotous striking laboring men. The troops went into camp and, according to all accounts, did their duty like soldiers and men. One day a party of dissatisfied men approached the guard-line about the Burlington & Missouri dump, in which a number of non-strikers were at work under the protection of the soldiers, and attempted to force their way through the lines. The soldiers stood their ground firmly, and in the general mêlée the ringleader of the attacking party was bayoneted and killed, while his more prudent supporters beat a graceful retreat. From that day to this the strikers, aided by the sheriff, have been hunting through all the commands for the soldier who did the deed; but it is reported that thus far the search has been futile, and it is believed that his companions in arms have advised him to skip and have assisted him to a place of safety. If all these reports are true, and are rightly understood, one would naturally ask, What is the militia for, and why were they troops ordered to Omaha by the Governor? It might also be asked why the Sheriff, a civil officer, was permitted to ransack the camps for a member of the National Guard, to bring him to civil or lynch justice, while on duty in active service. It is certainly a singular state of affairs all around. If the Governor and Commander-in-Chief had the right to call out an armed body of men to suppress insurrection, it seems that some provision ought to be made for the protection of the soldiers, or at least to allow them to protect themselves; if not, why were guns and bayonets placed in their hands, with instructions to use them in case of necessity? The militia should be made to apologize for killing a rioter.

Grape and Canister.

First-Lieut. Henry G. Bennett, Company G, Tenth Infantry, has resigned on account of removal.

Capt. John B. Benedict, of Company B, Ninth Battalion, Danville, has resigned for business reasons.

At a regular meeting of Company E, Sixth Regiment, Sergt. K. Frank Petersdee was elected First Lieutenant.

Twenty-six men of Company D, Fourth Infantry, have been discharged on account of removal from jurisdiction.

Company H of the Second Regiment, Capt. Chambers, received propositions for two honorary memberships last week.

The officers of the Second Regiment have announced a meeting for theoretic instruction for next Saturday evening. A full attendance is required.

Company I, Third Regiment, Galena, has subscribed $6.25 to the Garfield fund for the erection of the Washington monument to the late President.

Twenty-one men of Company G, Seventh Regiment, have been discharged from the service by special order, mostly on account of removal from jurisdiction.

There is some talk of a new infantry company in Danville—in fact, the same is in process of organization. What is to be done with the command remains to be determined.

The militia of Minnesota is at last organized into a battalion, Capt. Bond, of the St. Paul, as Major commanding, and Lieut. Sims, of the Minneapolis Light Infantry, as Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant.

It is stated that the report of Inspector-General Hamilton on the Chicago inspection has reached its destination, but as yet it is held as a State secret. There are a great many militia officers in this city anxiously waiting for the Adjutant-General to unlock the same.

Company A, Sixth Regiment, Capt. Ward, will hold an informal reception at the Palmer House Thursday evening, March 23. The Reception Committee will consist of Col. W. H. Thompson, Capt. C. H. Ward, Capt. D. B. Linsted, Lieut. C. A. Freligh, Lieut. L. Vierling, Sergt. G. E. Freligh, Sergt. J. W. Wallace, and Corporal N. Gottlieb. The Executive Committee will be Lieut. C. F. Freligh, Sergt. L. C. Mitchell, Sergt. W. A. Burns, Corporal H. D. Oberholzer, and W. L. Warner.

It would seem that the position of Adjutant-General of the State of Tennessee was a sinecure, from the following brief note written by the dignitary holding that office to the Governor in reply to a card inquiring why no report of the State militia had been made to the Adjutant-General of the United States:

"SIR: In reply to your card of the 13th ult., I have to say that the Adjutant-General of this State makes no report, nor has Tennessee any militia law. Very respectfully,

"ERNEST HAWKINS, Adjutant-General."

Is this State-rights, or is it America?

First-Lieutenant H. T. Miles, who has held a commission in Company C, First Regiment, for the past three years, was elected Captain of that company last Monday night, vice Davis, resigned. This crack company has been without a Captain since last fall, the members not caring to be in a hurry about filling the vacancy, but rather feeling that time should be taken in the election of a competent successor to Capt. Davis. In the meantime Lieut. Miles drilled the command and handled it with much skill and judgment that none of the esprit de corps of its palmiest days has been lost, and the company was never on a better footing generally. The members showed their wisdom by electing Lieut. Miles Captain, which was done without a dissenting vote.

CHICAGO WATER AND SEWAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The wants of Chicago and how to supply them. What are the wants of Chicago? Answer:—First, pure water; second, a perfect sewage system; third, a connection of the great chain of lakes with the Mississippi and its tributaries; fourth, uninterrupted transit across the bridges; fifth, an abundant and convenient supply of brick material; sixth, an expansive outside harbor; seventh, 100 miles of additional inside dockage. These I regard as the most prominent wants of the city. Now, how are we to secure them? Answer:—First, the pumping-works at Bridgeport with a tunnel from the canal to the head of the South Fork will secure wants Nos. 1 and 2 for the present. Then enlarge the canal from Bridgeport to Lockport, making it as wide and deep as the Chicago River at Clark street. This will secure the same thing for all future time, and will also secure want No. 3, as such a volume of water running into the Desplaines River at Lockport would increase the volume in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers as to make them navigable to the Mississippi, and would of course obviate the necessity of enlarging that portion of the canal from Lockport. But how is this work to be done? Answer: It is to be done gradually by the brick-making process, so far as the material is suitable for that purpose, and this in a measure supplies wants No. 5, and by giving us brick material and sixty miles of additional dockage. To further supply these same wants it is only necessary to excavate a canal from the South Fork of the Chicago River to the Calumet River or lake by the same process. But the bed of the Illinois & Michigan Canal is composed largely of rock; what is to be done with it? Answer: It should be taken from the bed of the canal and deposited out in the lake. There should be a ridge of rocks from the southern terminus of the present harbor to the line of the north pier of the Calumet, say one-quarter of a mile from shore. This would afford some fourteen miles of outside harbor and the same amount of dockage, and would supply want No. 6 by giving us an expansive outside harbor. But to take this rock from the bed of the canal and deposit it out in the lake will cost some money, and who is to pay for it? Answer: The General Government, State of Illinois, and the City of Chicago. Well, suppose this all to be practical, how are we to secure uninterrupted transit across the Chicago River and its bronos? Answer: Lake vessels will have to enter this outside harbor and transfer their cargoes to canal-boats, barges, etc., and be drawn up the river and its branches by tug boats passing under the bridges; this would give us uninterrupted transit across the bridges, for they would be stationary, and, of course, would supply want No. 4. By this simple program we secure pure water, a perfect sewage system, a connection of the great chain of lakes with the Mississippi and its tributaries, and an expansive outside harbor, eighty miles of additional inside dockage, and an immense and convenient supply of brick material, and uninterrupted transit across the bridges, and consequently room for indefinit expansion. And, inasmuch as it is so plainly written in the book of Fate, foreordained, and predestinated that here is to be the largest concentration of population upon the surface of the globe, therefore, I think the sooner we commence to work out this program the better. It will not cost a single dollar to commence the work. All it is only necessary for the Canal Commissioners to give the brickmakers the privilege of enlarging the canal, and they will do it so far as the material is suitable for that purpose. What, at this present moment Commissioner Purington is enlarging the South Fork and paying a rent of $300 per acre for the adjoining land to work the material into brick. The Chicago & Calumet Canal & Dock Company could do the same thing if they would lay off a canal from the South Fork of the Chicago River to the Calumet. They could buy all the necessary land at an average of $1,000 per acre, and rent it at $300 or $350 per acre per annum, and get the excavation made for nothing; and yet it is a serious question as to where our future supply of brick material is to come from. Why does not that company answer that question by making that canal? The taking out of the rock from the bed of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and transferring it to the lake would also necessarily have to be done by this slow but gradual process, and this is absolutely the only cost that is necessary to bring about all these grand and indispensible results which the General Government, the State of Illinois, and the City of Chicago are all so deeply interested in. Surely from such a source, for the obtaining of such results, there can be no serious trouble about obtaining the means. In carrying out this program the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the lot-owners on Michigan avenue would, I suppose, have no voice, and the parties owning the shore-line from Park row to the Calumet River would, as a matter of self-interest, build the necessary dockage along said line. Possibly they would contribute to the fund necessary to make the ridge of rocks, as they would bewastly interested, as it would convert their present comparatively valueless riparian rights into the most valuable dockage. Now, please se remember that this enterprise can be commenced and carried on without one cent of cost—that is, the Canal Commissioners can give to brickmakers the privilege of enlarging the canal by the brickmaking process as far as the material is suitable for that purpose, and during this time the pumping-works at Bridgeport will probably be sufficient to dispose of the sewage, and thereby preserve the purity of our drinking water for the present and for some years to come, so that the transferring of the rock from the bed of the canal to the lake, the only thing of cost, is a matter of some years distant in the future, but in the meantime the brickmaking process should be going on. This is doubly true on account of the scarcity of that article—convenient brick material. For the same reason the Chicago & Calumet Canal should be put in course of ultimate completion by the same brickmaking process. Then the city municipal jurisdiction should be, and doubtless will be, extended to the Indiana line, carrying its fire limit ordinance with it. This would excavate canals and use up brick material with a rush, and the time is probably not distant when it will cost no more to build of brick than of wood—all of which will save us from the ten or fifteen million dollar blanket-mortgage that has been suggested.

W. L. SAMPSON.

Answer This!

Can you find a case of Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, urinary or liver complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not or cannot cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

MARINE NEWS.

Two Millions of Dollars Required to Complete the Harbor at Buffalo.

The Huron and Ontario Ship-Canal Scheme Being Vigorously Pushed.

Opening of the Straits of Mackinaw for the Past Ten Years—Dock and Other Notes.

The Harbor at Buffalo.

The Buffalo Board of Trade is moving in regard to the outer breakwater, which extends southward from the beacon light towards the Blackwell Canal, the whole distance being 7,600 feet, of which less than half is now finished. This breakwater is for the protection of the inner harbor, and adds 400 acres to its capacity with a depth reaching thirty feet. The breakwater especially needs finishing soon because of a current from the Canada side that produces a deposit of sand all along the American shore as far as Black Rock. As the breakwater now stands, this sand drifts around its southern end and accumulates in the harbor. The annual appropriations for the breakwater extension have averaged $80,000 a year for the thirteen years that it has been building, and at this rate at least fifteen years more will be needed to complete it. The board now asks that the appropriation be increased to $200,000 yearly; this will not only prevent the filling up by sand, but it will also allow vessels to occupy the whole of the outer harbor and induce railways to build structures to meet the permanent improvement which will result. The breakwater will cost under the present plan $2,000,000, and when completed Buffalo will have a harbor amply sufficient to meet all wants.

The Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal Scheme.

During the past four years Dr. Widdifield, M. P., of Toronto, has taken an active interest in the promotion of the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal scheme. Not succeeding in inducing the provincial Government to make an appropriation for a resurvey of the proposed route, Dr. Widdifield drafted a petition to the Governor-General in council, signed by thirty members of the Ontario Legislature. It has been forwarded to the Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Secretary of State, to be presented to his Excellency. The petition asks that the Dominion Government take the whole consumation of the construction of the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal into serious consideration, and to place in the supplementary estimates a sufficient sum to enable competent engineers to make a careful and thorough resurvey of its proposed route.

The Straits of Mackinaw.

The following are the dates on which the first passage of the Straits was made for the last ten years, together with the names of the boats:

1872—April 23, propeller Champlain, bound east.

1873—May 1, propeller Badger State, bound east.

1874—April 29, propeller Japan, bound west.

1875—May 7, propeller Superior and consort, bound east.

1876—April 28, propeller City of New York, bound east.

1877—April 16, propeller City of Concord, bound east.

1878—March 14, propeller J. W. Snook, bound west.

1879—April 22, schooner R. C. Crawford, bound west.

1880—April 6, propeller Balleutine and consort, bound east.

1881—May 3, propeller Garden City, bound east.

1882—March 9, tug Winslow and barge, bound west.

Dock and Other Notes.

Tug engineers are scarce at Toledo.

The Sailors' Union meets tomorrow evening.

Two weeks of fine weather will see most of the lumber and ore carriers in commission.

Several lumber-laden schooners arrived in port yesterday from the east shore with lumber.

The schooner Milwaukee Belle was towed to the Government basin yesterday, where she will fit out.

Capt. William Tidett, Marine Inspector, is inspecting the Canadian fleet of vessels on Lake Ontario.

Capt. Humphrey has purchased a one-half interest in the schooner Lewis Ludington from William Day for $2,250.

The wind was blowing a smart breeze from the northeast yesterday, much to the satisfaction of masters of vessels bound to this port.

Capt. Johnson P. Robertson, for several years owner and master on the lakes, died on the 9th inst. at Victoria, British Columbia, at the age of 72.

The Middle Island life-saving station will the present season be under the command of Capt. McKenzie, and his crew will be the same as last year.

The schooner Larinda arrived at South Chicago Thursday, the schooner Duncan City Friday, and the schooner Early Bird Saturday, all laden with lumber from east shore ports.

A new schooner is now on the stocks at Grand Haven. Her keel is 133 feet; beam, 29 feet; hold, 9 feet; 140 tons burden. She will be launched about the middle of April. Her cost will be $22,000.

It is thought that marine rates will be fixed about as follows: A1 and A1½, 5 per cent: A2, 6 per cent; A2½, 7 per cent; B1, 8 per cent; and for vessels of low value in any class a small addition will be made.

Capt. J. D. Parsons, of the Thunder Bay Island Life-Saving Station, has selected the following persons to form his crew: E. P. Motley, A. LeClair, J. Gereau, P. J. Ferguson, D. Spaulding, J. McLeod, H. Plough, and W. Holmes.

The success of the bill in Congress for reducing chief engineers', masters', and first-class pilots' fees to $1.50, and those of chief mates, engineers, and pilots of inferior grades to 75 cents, instead of the old rates, $10 for first and $5 for second-class papers, is one of the surest signs that "sailors' rights" are once more to be regarded by our lawmakers.

A Cheboygan exchange says: "A dry-dock at this point would be a paying investment. A very large percentage of the accidents to vessels take place within fifty miles of this place, and in such cases there are no adequate means for repairs short of Bay City, Milwaukee, Chicago, or Detroit, involving a large waste of time, besides risk of total loss and greatly increased expense.

James Moore, who was steward of the ill-fated propeller Columbia, of the New England Transportation Line, which left east September with a load of grain for Collingwood, but which was lost off Frankfort, has begun a suit against Capt. Fairgrieve, the owner of the Columbia, to recover the sum value of some personal property which was lost when the propeller went down, and also for arrears of wages. The claim is based on the ground that the steamer was lost owing to the negligent manner in which she was loaded, as there were no "shifting-boards" in her hold to prevent the grain from moving about in a storm, and thus render her liable to capsize.

Navigation on Lake Superior Open.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., March 18.—Local navigation on Lake Superior has practically been open all winter, and there has been very few days when a steamer could not have entered or left the harbor of Duluth. Yesterday was the first departure of the season, and to the steamer T. H. Camp belongs the honor of making the first trip out. This morning, loaded with twenty-five tons of supplies for various logging camps on the north shore, she steamed out of the harbor amidst the noisy and prolonged salutes of all the other steamers in the harbor and all of the mills and shops in the neighborhood. No trouble was found in making her way rapidly through the little slips of ice that remain in this end of the lake. The United States mail steamer Siskiwit started this evening for Prince Arthur's Landing, Canada. The crews of the steamers and vessels from the Lower-Lake ports which wintered here are beginning to arrive, and the work of fitting out is progressing rapidly.

LOGGING IN THE SAGINAW DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 19.—Soft weather the past three days has caused a total suspension of logging operations on all of the streams in the district. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the calculated cut has been banked, and with old logs will furnish ample stock for the mills. A number of mills are already in operation, and two or three more will start up tomorrow. On the Au Sable River 194,000,000 feet of new logs have been put in, which, with 71,000,000 feet of old logs, makes a total product of 265,000,000 feet. This is considerably more than the Boom Company on that stream will be able to handle or the mills to manufacture.

GOLDEN WEDDING AT WARRENVILLE.

NAPERVILLE, Du Page Co., Ill., March 18.—A delightful reunion was held at Warrenville, in this county, on the 15th inst., at the house of Mr. Joseph Hudson, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to Miss Mary Culver. For thirty-six years they have resided in the village, and their sterling worth and kindly ways have secured the esteem of the whole community. Despite the dreadful roads about 100 guests assembled to tender their congratulations, and nearly as many notes of regret were sent by those who were unable to be present. Orange-blossoms from Florida, with growing plants and cut flowers from many homes, beautified the rooms, and numerous gifts, including a "brick" and a nugget of virgin gold from a nephew in Dakota, as well as a considerable assortment of golden coins of various sizes, with silverware, vases, books, and other articles, useful or ornamental, testified to the esteem in which they are held by those who know them best. A bountiful table of good things was spread, and amply appreciated by the guests, while a poem, written by one who had long known and loved them, was to them a grateful surprise, and formed only a part of the intellectual feast of the occasion.

THE COURTS.

An Important Land Suit.

John H. Hewitt, a real estate dealer at 194 West Madison street, commenced suit in the Superior Court Saturday to test the title to part of a section of land in Hewitt's Subdivision to the city, now claimed by Asabel Gage and James W. Converse under tax-deeds. It appears that the tract in litigation was a part of the lands ceded by the State to the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851 to incorporate the road, and is also included in the grant made by the Government long ago to aid in the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile. The premises were assessed for State and county taxes in 1867, and sold for non-payment of the same in 1868. In 1871 the Sheriff gave a tax-deed to Gage for part of the tract, the bill stating that he bid but $15.54 at the sale. A tax-deed for another portion was given to W. K. Reed, the amount paid being $3.66; and another tax-deed was given to John Forsyth for another quarter section. Mr. Hewitt now asks that all these deeds be set aside, and the title to all the property be vested in him. He says he had notice of the tax-sales, and claims that all of the land, at the time the taxes were assessed and levied, and by which the conveyances were made, was owned by the Illinois Central Railroad, and were not subject to taxation under the charter of the company, and the sales were consequently without warrant of law and void. Mr. Hewitt probably represents the railroad company in the litigation, and the case will review the immense franchises embraced in the Illinois Central's charter.

An Alleged Post-Office Burglar Asks for a Habeas Corpus.

Judge Drummond was engaged Saturday in hearing the habeas corpus case of John Collins Jr., who is confined in jail on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the post-office at Belvidere on the night of Dec. 5, 1881. He was arrested about the 25th of December. He had a very large amount of testimony tending to show he was in Chicago at the time, and went to work at 7 o'clock in the morning of the day after the robbery was committed. On the other hand there were several witnesses who identified him as being one of a party who were on a train at Elgin on the night in question, and it was shown there was a very early train from Elgin which he could have taken so as to get in the city before 7 o'clock in the morning. The Judge wanted more evidence on one or two points, and the case was continued to this morning.

Divorces.

Mary Ann Gillet filed a bill Saturday against Lorenzo D. Gillet asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery.

Elbridge C. Ellis asked for a divorce from Clara A. Ellis on the ground of desertion.

Lucy A. Claflin was married to Thomas W. Claflin in 1842, and lived with him until 1862, when she was obliged to leave him on account of his drunken habits. Since then he has married another woman, but she too has been compelled to leave him for the same cause. He is now supposed to be living in Elmira, N. Y., and as he has not supported her for over nineteen years, complainant thinks she has a very good cause for a divorce.

William B. Cunningham asked for a decree against Nellie Cunningham on account of her alleged adultery.

Lena Drees also wants the same luxury, her charge against her husband Edward Drees being cruelty and drunkenness.

Judge Jameson Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Isabella Josephine Davis from John Gordon Davis on the ground of desertion; to Mark Friesleben from Augusta Friesleben for adultery; and to Ada Louisa Marble from George William Marble for the same cause.

Judge Gardner granted a decree to Agnes Blanche Macher from Daniel J. Macher on the ground of adultery.

Judge Barnum granted a decree to Daniel Gordon from Garbarta Gordon on account of her desertion.

United States Courts.

Judge Blodgett will try no more cases now with a jury except United States cases. Today he will hear one case without a jury, and then will take up about half a dozen Government civil cases.

Emma V. Thorne began a suit Saturday against the Metropolitan Life-Insurance Company to recover $1,000.

Charles Gossage & Co. sued William Henry Smith for $1,000.

State Courts.

Frailon, Miranda, and Juan Campano began a replevin suit against O. L. Mann and Elias Shipman to recover their warehouse receipts for eighty-four bales of tobacco in the Empire Warehouse, valued at $4,200.

Lozano, Pendas & Co. commenced an attachment suit against Leo Kaiman, claiming $4,620.

Ira Smith commenced an action against the First National Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank to recover $10,000 damages.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—112, 6, 51, 52, 72, 93, 174. No. 79, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Calkins, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—71, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 105, 106, 110 to 112, 115 to 123, 125, 127 to 129. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 5,674. 5,534, 5,678, 5,686, 5,662. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. Call tomorrow 7, 10, 11, 13. No. 5, Meserve vs. Gibbs, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No. 1 first call. Trial call 119½, 122, 123, 128, 132, 135, 135½, 138, 141, 145. No. 119, Feisenthal vs. Kittaning Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Assists Judge Hawes. No. 2,086, Burmeister vs. Severinghaus, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—301, 314, 316, 319, 324, 327, 330 to 332, 335, 336. No. 298, Wheeler vs. Haggard, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. Call Tuesday 1, 2, 3, and 4, of new calendar.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases, city special assessments, Lake View special No. 132, and Nos. 72 and 73, and Nos. 365, 378, 381, 382, 384, 386, 387, 399, 409, 410, 413, 419, and 438.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 702, 840, 976, 793,, 889, 293, 695, and 717.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 289, 1,135, 554, 568, and 960.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Herman Haformeister vs. Propeller Lawrence; decree, $734.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—C. A. Haviland vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company: verdict, $10,000, and motion for new trial. Hermann Rendtorff vs. Nicholas Block, $389.33.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Amelia Tyler vs. E. A. Sherburne; verdict, $233.55, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Jane S. Stow vs. C. L. Woodman and George T. Pitkin; verdict, $5,861.32, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Prairie State Loan & Trust Company vs. Charles W. Kimball, $326.44.

JUDGE ROGERS—Jacob Hamster vs. Charles D. Hews, $300.

NAVIN'S RASCALITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 19.—The later revelation concerning Navin's operations in raising money on forged mortages have raised quite a furore here among the well-to-do class who employed and trusted him, every one of whom expected to wake up and find a plaster upon his property. Regarding the extent of the late operations the wildest rumors are afloat, many putting it as high as $15,000, but the only known instances thus far are those of Kelley, Morrarity, and Monahan, three Medina farmers, the amounts aggregating $8,300. It is believed now that the pressure of public opinion induced by these later developments will compel the authorities to offer a reward for him.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is the solvent, if you must take quinine. Dissolve the quinine in one-half a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate, then mingle in half a tumbler of water.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all Kidney Complaints and for all diseases of the
—LIVER.—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
If you are bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or suffering from malaria, Kidney-Wort is the remedy you need.
FAIL NOT TO TRY IT.
PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
KIDNEY-WORT

THE CENTURY

FOR APRIL

Opens with a frontispiece portrait of Matthew Arnold, from the painting by G. F. Watts, R. A., and a richly-illustrated article on "Tunis and its Bey." Among other illustrated papers are "The Age of Praxiteles" (in the series on Sculpture), and "Some American Titles" (a new and growing industry), by F. D. Millet. A timely feature is a paper by Madame Ragozin, a Russian lady, on

Russian Jews and Gentiles, From a Russian Point of View.

A forcible presentation of alleged causes which have led to the recent persecutions in Russia. A reply from the Jewish side will appear in the next issue. The April number has, also, a paper by Emma Lazarus, "Was the Earl of Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?"

Oddities of Southern Life, By Henry Watterson, of the "Courier-Journal."

A humorous anecdotal paper of life in the South before the war, with the author's views of the relations now existing between North and South.

The Blessings of Piracy, By Edward Eggleston.

An article on international copyright and "cheap reprints" by an American author.

Opera in New York, By Richard Grant White.

The second paper in this series, richly illustrated. Andrew Lang writes of Matthew Arnold; there is a charming short story, "Ninita," by a new writer; continuations of the serials, "A Modern Instance," by W. D. Howells, and "Through One Administration," by Mrs. Burnett; full departments, poems, etc.

Sold everywhere; $4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

The MAY CENTURY will contain the first installment of the recently-discovered posthumous papers, "A Tour in Ireland in 1849," by Thomas Carlyle, and the beginning of a two-part story by Constance Fenimore Woolson.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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FOR APRIL.

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PROPOSALS
For Channels for South Branch Pumping-Works.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, March 20, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at their office until 11 a. m. Friday, March 31, 1882, for excavating, dredging, and paving the influent and effluent channels for South Branch Pumping-Works, according to plans and specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Department of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Channels South Branch Pumping-Works," and be accompanied with five hundred dollars in money or a certified check for the same amount on any responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept bids on each class of work separately, or take them collectively, as he may deem for the best interests of the city. No proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability and integrity, and that he has sufficient pecuniary resources to fulfill the contract promptly in accordance with the specifications thereof, if awarded to him. Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

PROPOSALS
For the Construction of Buildings, Etc., for South Branch Pumping-Works.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, March 20, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, at their office until 11 a. m. Friday, March 31, 1882, for the construction of Buildings, Foundations, Engine Beds, and Appurtenances for the South Branch Pumping-Works, according to Plans and Specifications on file in said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Department of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Construction of Buildings, etc., for South Branch Pumping-Works," and be accompanied with five hundred dollars in money or a certified check for the same amount on any responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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DEWITT C. CREGIER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

PROPOSALS—CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
CHESTER, Ill., Feb. 8, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, April 4, 1882, for the labor of from 150 to 200 able-bodied convicts.

Ample shop room will be furnished.

Contractors will in addition to the price of convict labor, be charged one-half to five cents per man per day, according to the nature of their business, for the use of teams in hauling on prison grounds raw and manufactured material to and from their workshops.

Contracts to run from five to eight years.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

All proposals must be accompanied by a bond and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned that contract and bond will be entered into and executed if proposal be accepted.

For further particulars address JOHN CULLEN, Warden, at the Prison, or

JAMES S. MARTIN,
(Signed) ISAAC